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it Book of History, (comprising the countries of misphere,) with many engravings, and sixteen ates of the different countries. By the author though the fistory, Book of History; by the same author, and on comprehending Ancient History in connection cography, with maps and many engravings, ree works form a complete system of General t and Modern, and they are designed to be used is chools.

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ool History of the United States.

history of the United States.

lished by WILLIAM PIERCE, No. 9 Cornhill, a listory of the United States; containing a colored United States, Plates, Chronological Notices, and topics for a more extended course of study; tocopious Notes. By S. R. Hall, and A. R. Baker, the Teacher's Seminary, Andover, Mass.

—The object of the following compilation has been compendium of the History of the United States, be stadied. While many, already before the public, trable excellences, as books to be read, yet there is maion of dates arising from giving a connected history of state, or of particular events, and then describing

usion of dates arising from giving a connected histo-e state, or of particular events, and then describing previously took place. This prevents the possibility ring the dates with ease and accuracy. But when at events of a year can be presented in the order in took place, or associated with each other, it is found difficult to retain them. The fact is undoubtedly fa-teders generally, that lessons in History are sooner an lessons in Geography and other studies. lowing work, the order of the time is generally pre-taining events; the chronology and analysis are so to the top of each page, as to aid the pupil to retain

of the top of each page, as to aid the pupil to retain the top of each page, as to aid the pupil to retain trus. How far this will be found an improvement, to the decision of teachers and learners, to whom i dence submitted.

Instituted to aid the teacher or pupil are furnished, dent that they should be placed on the bottom of the cith the answer is found.

The found very valuable in guiding the more advanced rosecuting this interesting study.

The are intended to furnish a more extended account, we are intended to furnish a more extended account,

rosecuting the interesting study.

so are intended to furnish a more extended account, have been consistently given in the body of the work, hose events, which have exerted an unusually promice on the country, particularly in securing the indefer the United States. As the Notes were intended, rather than studied, they are given in a smaller

have been spared to ascertain and give dates with It would, however, be presumption to hope, that s may not be detected, when so great discrepancies frequently from in authors consulted, it is should be found adapted to the wants of the young, a valuable assistant in communicating a knowledge or you four Country, the authors will not regret the spense required in preparing it. Seminary, Andover, Jan. 1, 1836, can the trade solicited.

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## BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1836.

Whole No. 337.

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BENJ. KINGSBURY, JR., EDITOR.

David H. Ela, Printer.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. "CHRISTIAN REVIEW."

attention has been invited by a friend, to the following our single-hearted design to show the backening and remarks, contained in that article :-

We regret to see a spirit very averse to that of Christianity, mingling itself with the argument on this subject. cal?" We have known individuals, under the influence this very common, especially, to accuse those who resist these innovations, of impurity of motive, and to insinuate, that they resist, not from love of their Lord, but from actual love of wine. Of the fairness of this, let these gentlemen themselves be the judges. We take the lib-erty of reminding them, that a man may be very intem-ination of this writer's performance, to give the public an perate, without the use of wine.

not, is to create an impression, that the clergy are opposed to these innovations, because they are too fond of Cshaytriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and the maxim of law,

on their own merits, and need from us neither defence nor eulogy. The Christian Church has rarely, perhaps nor eulogy. The Christian Church has rarely, perhaps facie evidence of all respectability, but it is not, and it never, since the apostolical era, seen a more blameless class of religious teachers. Their lives, in presence of friends and of enemies, are the best reply to such an insinuation. The present temperance movement began with clergymen. The first united effort in its behalf, was the enemies all the christian have all the reputation, all the merits, all the Christian represents election of this subject, by the elegacy of their order, cast into common steek and discussed in the christian represents the common steek and discussed in the christian represents the christian repr

that of Christianity mingling itself" with this quota- to his whole family. A wise man, on the contrary tion; and to the writer we address ourselves as follows: by the expression, "whether intentional or not," you admit, that you have no right to conclude, that we intended "to create an impression, that the clergy are opposed to these innovations (?) because they are too fond of wine." Yet you do so conclude—"Surely," you say, after vindicating the clergy, whom you had no wigs at all, who do the same thing at the previously said and the clergy, whom you had previously said you did not design to vindicate, "surely present day. We have also written authority for saying, \$c .- " the insinuations, to which I have referred," &c. nounced the use of wine, offered an insult to the memory -" I ask Theophilus to cast his eye over the clergymen of his acquaintance and say whether they be not emphatically temperate men?" &c.-Now we say to our day." We have heard an eloquent metropolitan divine quiry, would it not have been a more proper course to occasions than the sacrament. We know more than one asked an explanation: would it not have been more deco- this writer on the wine question has any doubt of these rous, more just to have waited a reasonable time, before you cast upon us an imputation, which is altogether the crea-

ally casting it in our teeth, that our Lord has made that hopeth and believeth all things, we doubt not there a essential, at the holiest of festivals. This will are some, who are less candid. remain as an obstacle in our path, until the churches, in the language of Addison, "dare to have sense" themselves, and reject every species of alcoholic liquor from
the holy communion.—In the days of our youth, we have

\* For some account of the sad effects of intemperance on the
part of church members and ministers, see Barbour's Tempersters of the gospel, with big wigs, sipping their lance Tables.

brage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take The above is the title of a new magazine, whose first care of their insulted dignity! Is not the motive intelnumber has recently been published in this city. We ligible? Who, in his sober senses, would ever imagine, have had no opportunity to examine more than one arti- that we intended to impugn the reputation of the great cle, No. X., entitled "THE WINE QUESTION." Our body of the clergy, by the foregoing remark! It was paralyzing influence of wine-drinking clergymen upon erty of reminding them, that a man may be very intemperate, without the use of wine. We have been pained to observe, that a writer in one of the religious papers, under the signature of Theophilus, has made his consures in respect to this matter, bear specially upon the clergy. He tells us of a "clergyman, who affirmed, that he who denounced the use of wine offered an insult to the memory of his Redeemer," of the big wigs whom he has seen sipping wine at weedings," of "the vererend gentlemen, who continue this practice at the present day," of an "eloquent metropolitan divine, most comfortably set for the defence of the Gospel, quoting Scripture in defence of the temperate use of wine," of "a society using alcoholic wine, exabundanticautela, prepared by the deacon of the parish." The tendency of these remarks, whether intentional or not, is to create an impression, that the clergy are opwhich applies to the king, shall apply to the priest,—he the clergy of this country. They stand before the world on their own merits, and need from us neither defence yet to come. The office of a clergyman is strong prima with clergymen. The first united effort in its behalf, was the general selection of this subject, by the clergy of New England, on a day of annual fast. From that moment to this, by the pulpit and the press, by precept and by example, they have been its firm and undeviating supporters; amidst scorn, and ridicule, and reproach. Surely such men ought not lightly to be branded as tipplers, because they defend the ordinance of the Lord from what they declare they believe to be profanation.

The instinuations, all the merits, all the Christian graces of their order cast into common stock, and divided equally per capita. What a diminution of stimulus upon certain minds would surely be produced, if the bands, or the surplice, or the mitre were an indisputable patent of clerical respectability. No earthly power would ever be permitted to raise a corner of the mantle, and ascertain whether a true or a false prophet were beneath.—But it what they declare they believe to be profanation.

The insinuations, to which I have referred, seem to me, in every point of view, unhappy. I ask any man, nay, I ask Theophilus himself, to cast his eye over the clergymen of his acquaintance, and say, whether they be not emphatically temperate men? If so, is it not fair to suppose, that they may resist these innovations, with an innocent molive? And if this be so, is it consistent with the law of reputation, to assign a bad motive, where a good one is even admissible? I ask, is it good logic, to turn from the examination of an argument, and assail the motive, from which we assert that a man urges it? I ask, again, can the cause of temperance be promoted, by holding up the teachers of religion to scorn, or by calling in question the motives of those who differ from us? Wise and candid men are very apt to doubt the goodness of a cause, when it becomes necessary to defend it with the weapons of vituperation. likely to receive even a friendly intimation of the evil And we also "regret to see a spirit very averse to courses of a son or a daughter, as an unpardonable insult

such men ought not lightly to be branded as tipplers," that a minister of the gospel affirmed, that he, who de-Christian brother,-since you have propounded an in- quote Scripture, in defence of the use of wine upon other have waited for our reply? In a certain sense you have deacon, who makes the wine for communion use.—If ture of your own imagination? Have you not been so quest, into the company of each other. Now, if these very desirous of showing your skill in reasoning about statements offend our brother, what shall we say to soothe the philosophy, that you could not afford time to settle his feelings? We surely regret the consequence. But, the fact? Alas! we are, I fear, the very best of us, more referring to the purity of our motives, and believing the profitably employed in adding to our own stock of Chris- results to be beneficial, we cannot consistently relinquish tianity, than in commenting on the scanty measure of the right to argue from example and from human motive Christianity in other men! A drowsy, monotonous If a man be engaged in any argument, the quo animo is drawler of narcotic discourses, who lives and moves, by very important of course. We should not pay so much measure and rule, is not unfrequently startled and shock- regard to the allegations of any man, unsupported by ed, by the difference between himself and a more stirring preacher. The boldness and piquancy of Jeremy as we should to the allegations of a disinterested man. Taylor would overwhelm some of our modern divines There is a very large portion of mankind, who can with surprize. No two constitutional temperaments neither argue themselves, nor comprehend the arguwere ever more different than those of Peter and John. ments of others, unless they are exceedingly simple. Yet it would be absurd to doubt the Christianity of either. Now we have never seen nor heard an argument in de--We should deeply deplore the circumstance, if we fence of alcoholic wine at the communion or elsewhere, could believe that " a spirit very averse to that of Chris- which was not exceedingly complex. This large portion tianity" had mingled itself with any argument of ours of mankind is, in a peculiar manner, subject to the influence of official stations and great and reverend names. of appealing from this writer's opinion.—This writer also Now, when we hear a minister of the gospel arguing, inquires, "Is it good logic to turn from the examination weakly as we think, perhaps angrily, in favor of wine, the motive, with which he first doubts, then implies, the use of wine, ever so moderately, "is it logical" sent the original passage, in its exact connection, which fore his readers, and leaving them to judge whether he passage he has materially misquoted and presented in a is not a blind guide, leading himself and them into the ditch? It cannot be logical. But it is just as logical, as When it was first proposed to comprehend wine as well for him to influence their minds by the power of his office.

to admonish, and we happen to recite the fact-is the quarterly allowance, or that they might consider the Wesley to Wilberforce, only four days before his tendency of our conduct to create an impression that the regular quarterly allowance a part of the family ex- death, "I see not how you can go through your glowhole body of the clergy are regardless of their duty? penses, and thus connect what was designed should rious enterprise, in opposing that execrable VILLANY, Now we grieve to say that we know several such cler- be kept separate and distinct, should have induced (What a hard name! "how I wish our ministers selection of this subject by the clergy of New England, on the vitals."
on a day of annual fast." The onus probandi is with him .- We shall try to find time to offer a very few re-THEOPHILUS. we have already stated.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE DEPARTURE. Farewell! old Bunker's heights, Whereon the heroes stood, Who fought for freemen's rights, And scaled them their blood

Of granite reared on high; (a) Thou monument of valor. And freedom's victory. Farewell! ye ships of war, That float upon the flood; Whose sides belch fire and smoke,

Farewell! stupendous mass

Whose decks now thirst for blood. Farewell! ye prison walls: Retain the convicts fast! Till Justice sounds her trump-The prisoner's freedom blast.

Farewell! ye motley crew, Immured in cells of stone; Pursue your various trades. Till life's short race is run.

Thy tale is quickly told: Thy relies are a token Of bigot's thirst for gold. (b) Farewell! ye lofty spires, Emblems of truth and love,

Farewell! old Convent's wreck;

That point to shining realms Of happiness above. Farewell! majestic church, On Bunker's noble brow, Where humble penitents

Before Johovah bow.

Farewell! most reverend sire. Who watchest o'er thy ward : May grace abound with thee, To preach His holy word.

Farewell! farewell! to all, Who breathe the sacred air Of Bunker's native town: May peace be ever there !

Farewell! ye well-known streets; Farewell! ye houses too; Farewell! O precious pearl, Farewell! farewell! adjeu!

(b) And "token," too, good Sir Poet, of the wicked, lawless, mobocratic spirit of New England. Every freeman should blush at the sight of those dismantled walls.

(a) Our poetical friend is really a little too satirical. He

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

of an argument, and assail the motive from which we and perceive, that he is likely to influence some of that when it was first proposed to comprehend wine as well as ardent spirits in the temperance pledge, we were told, that a clergyman, who was altogether opposed to the measure, affirmed that he who denounced the use of wine, offered an insult to the memory of his Redeemer. In this very observation, which received a sympathetic response from various quarters, we discover an additional reason for the opinion, that fernented wine is offered an insult to the memory of his Redeemer. In this very observation, which received a sympathetic response from various quarters, we discover an additional reason for the opinion, that fernented wine is offered an insult to the memory of his Redeemer. In this very observation, which received a sympathetic response for the opinion, that fernented wine is offered an insult to the memory of his Redeemer. In this vice, hearing an upross for the opinion, that fernented wine is offered an action of the chairman of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimony of the chairman of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimony of the chairman of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimony of the chairman of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimon of the committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimon of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimon of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimon of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family expenses. This testimon of the General Conference committee, which reported the bill providing for an estimate of family ex for the opinion, that fermented wine is offensive at the below of the ployment there, not a few, who search the Scriptures for no worthier purpose, affect to justify the use of it, upon owinding yocasions.—The habit of drinking wine at their own tables, is frequently and familiarly justified, by the use at the table of Christ; and even irreligious men are usage at the table of Christ; and even irreligious men are our hearing; thirdly, because, in spite of that charity of the estimate light to honor, under God. Mr. Wesley says: "My how he looked and nodded, and hiscorpped and tummion.—In the days of our youth, we have part of church members and ministers, see Barbour's Temper. to the regularly allowance, but simply, solely and distinctly the "amount necessary to furnish fuel and them to every part (WHAT AN INCENDIARY !!) of Eng. of his wife and children. - Anatomy of Drunkenness.

should not have inserted it. This must be our apology. Wesley. Br. Spaulding proceeds to say :--] FOR ZION'S HERALD.

I am sure I should be thought to act with uncom- as bound with them;" and to "cry aloud, spare not," word to the wise is sufficient. Ashburnham, March 3, 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

of his Satanic Majesty.

"What are you going to drink?"

"I believe," said the other, "I shall take some captives. wine." "Well," said the first, "I shall take some rum; I

don't think it is any worse to drink rum than wine. There is a deal of outside in this world, both in But you temperance folks have got above drinking persons and things. rum, so you must have your wine; but the wine I happened to know a civil young man, who, anxdrunk is a great deal worse than the rum drunk, and jous to make his way in the world, opened a shop you temperance folks get drunk on wine, as often as for the sale of cheese, butter, soap, candles, and such we rum-drinking folks do on rum. The Lord de- like things; but not possessing ten pounds of his

of his master, who is represented as a little dried-up, His small shop was fresh painted, and the window malicious old fellow, limping along on the toes of one well piled up with such articles as he had to dispose foot, and grinning as he hears any one favoring his of. The world around him considered these articles hellish cause ;-there stood, I say, the master of this to be his samples, while, in truth, they were his hateful drunkery, grinning his approbation of the rum- stock. All that he had, with a little exception, was drinker's remarks. I learned afterwards, that the wine crowded into the window. In a back room, he had drinker was a member of a Temperance Society, and a few pounds of cheese, butter, bacon, as well as a a member of a venerable church of Christ.

ard's shield, and the devil's jackall. E.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CONCORD, N. H., March 3, 1836. paragraph marked, in a letter from brother Justin though there was in reality no cellar to the hou SPAULDING, to the Editor of the Journal. This letter no one doubted the observation so frequently made is dated "Athens, Vt., Jan. 7, 1836." The paragraph by him, "I have plenty more in the cellar." Now, I commences as follows :--

tune to agree with brother Scott; but on the subject gle remark. Their number, as far as I could learn, is verely censured. of the amount necessary to furnish fuel and table dear brother, whatever assistance I can give those bled. The picture which these children of naturo expenses for the family or families of the preachers generous men who join to oppose that execrable drew of finn, and which had filled the rest with so stationed with them."-Not an "amount" to be added trade, I certainly shall give. I have printed a large much merriment, struck him so forcibly, that he be-

wine at weddings, and entering into all the idle gossip of the day; and this, forsooth, because our Lord wrought the miracle at Cana. Those reverend men, who continue the miracle at Cana. Those reverend men, who continue this practice at the present day, are very apt to refer to this iavorite precedent.

In the latter part of this passage, our careful brother has omitted the words, "in the days of our youth." In contemplation of this passage, who, but an uncommonly sensitive gentleman, would be likely to take umbrage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take the careful brother brage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take the careful brother the days of our youth. The proposition of this passage, who, but an uncommonly sensitive gentleman, would be likely to take umbrage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take the careful brother the days of our youth. The proposition of this passage, who, but an uncommonly sensitive gentleman, would be likely to take umbrage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take the careful brother the days of our youth. The proposition of this passage, who, but an uncommonly sensitive gentleman, would be likely to take umbrage, and rouse the whole body of the clergy to take the careful brother the days of our youth. The proposition of this passage, who, but an uncommondation of this passage, who, but the nothing gymen. Within the last two years, we sat in the same the General Conference committee to introduce the would keep clear of them"!) which is the SCANDAL pew with a young man, an inholder, in this Common- following provise? - "Provided the stewards shall on Relicion, of England, (May we not add, of Amerwealth; he was a church member; it was communion not appropriate the moneys collected for the regular ica?) and of human nature. Unless God has raised Sabbath; we both partcok: in fifteen minutes after we quarterly allowance of the preachers, to the payment you up for this very thing, you will be worn out by saw him in his bar, selling brandy. We asked him in of family expenses."-If the language of this para- the opposition of men and devils. (Did that man of the evening, if his minister had ever spoken to him on the graph is to be taken as evidence of the design of the God think we should ever have to add, and Mathosubject of selling ardent spirits. He said he never had. We put the same question to the minister; he admitted the General Conference committee, it is clear, that dist ministers and missionaries!—"How is the gold the design was to keep the general quarterage and become dim?") Go on, in the name of God and the fact. Our last words to this man were, He, who dig-geth a pit for another, shall fall into it himself: that man's wife is now a drunkard.—I well know an elderly recollection of one of the committee is to be taken as very the vilest that ever saw the sun shall vanish clergyman in this State, not thirty miles off, whose potations of cider are as long and as constant as his fainily prayers; he nas never had a temperance lecture in another of the committee, now living, and one too Wesley, "All slaveholders, of whatever rank or dehis parish. God grant, that this paragraph may meet his who took a special interest in this matter. He says gree-men buyers are exactly on a level with men eyes, move his heart, and provoke him to better works. the design of the committee was, as it is expressed in stealers-instantly, (here is an "immediate abolition-In 1812, a man of notoriously intemperate habits, and the book. Now which of these recollections is to be ist!" Br. Spaulding.) at any price, deliver thyself who continued so, long after, spoke in favor of the cause admitted as testimony-the one which says they from blood guiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy furof temperance, at one of the first meetings in this quar- meant as they said, or the one which says they said niture, thy house, thy lands, are at present stained ter. He was a minister of the gospel, and a Senator of one thing and meant another? I will leave it for with blood. ("Oh, how I wish that our ministers the Commonwealth.—The clergy, as a body, have done the candor of brother Scott to decide. I must think would keep clear of ""immediate abolitionists.") If much for this holy cause. They are not affected by these exceptions and hundreds more, which we could relate. that brother Scott's statement is a botter commentary it gives brother Spaulding, or any other brother, pain This writer, however, is wrong altogether in his statement, on what he thinks the law should be, than on what to read what I have written above, I assure them, that " the first united effort in its behalf was the general the law is. He evidently supposes the "disease to be it has given me as much to write it. My soul is dis-P. CRANDALL. tressed within me, when I see the strange departure, on the subject of Slavery, among Methodists, and The following we received with a request that it might particularly among Methodist ministers, from those marks, upon this writer's views of the wine question, as be published-otherwise, being merely personal, we landmarks drawn by that giant abolitionist, John

" It does appear to me, that if we either want or Ma. EDITOR-I did not intend to send you any mean to serve God or our country, we should as thing on E. Whitmore's lampoonry. But I find Christians, and especially, as Methodist ministers, keep others will if I do not. I considered that a tissue close to our work. [True, brother, but is it no part of misrepresentation that deserved no notice. And of "our work," to "remember them that are in bonds, mon enmity towards the readers of the Herald, saying, "Loose the bands of wickedness; undo the should I give occasion for such writers as E. Whit- heavy burdens; let the oppressed go free; and break more to contribute to its columns. If his fostering every yoke?" Is it no purt of "our work" to procare operates on the Herald, as it has on other things, claim the judgements of God against those who shut you will soon lament publishing his eulogies. A up the kingdom of heaven against men, by reducing J. W. Case. them to "goods and chattels," and then forbidding them to "Search the Scriptures," and preventing by law, those for whom Christ died, ever reading the messages of his love? If these are Br. Spaulding's On a journey, recently, I called at a tavern, which views, why go on a mission to South America, to I soon found to be not the peaceful resting place of the wage war with Popery? Br. Spaulding concludes weary traveller, but a real groggery, where charac- his remarks by saying, 1 know, brother Cox, youters, estates and lives are bartered away for rum,- yes, all our dear brethren, particularly of the Maine where swearers, drunkards and paupers are manu- Conference, will respond a hearty Amen, when I say, factured by the dozen, and where candidates are let us keep to our proper work, [Amen, brother, fully prepared for admission to the council chamber with all my heart!] and know nothing among the people, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." [for the As I sat two men entered, and one said to the black man as well as the white; yes, for the poor slaves of this republican and CHRISTIAN America.]

Yours in that gospel which proclaims liberty to the GEO. STORRS.

"PLENTY MORE IN THE CELLAR."

liver me from these pretending temperance folks." own in the whole world, it was absolutely necessary There stood the man of the groggery, a real imp to set off the little stock he possessed to advantage. shilling's worth or two of eggs, and other articles What an anomaly !—a temperance man, and a but the bulk of his establishment was, as before said church member, a support of a groggery, a drunk- exibited in his window.--Whenever any customers, came in, he begged them not to take what they did not like, as he had "plenty more in the cellar."

Every now and then he ran backwards, to fetch some part of the stores he had withheld; his cus-BROTHER KINGSBURY-I have just received a tomers concluding, on such occasions, that he had opy of the Maine Wesleyan Journal, with a small descended to his vaults below for his supplies; for commend his anxiety to make the best of his stock : MR. EDITOR-On most points I have the good for- "Of immediate abolitionists I will make but a sin- but his boasting and his falsehood cannot be too se-

assert that a man urges it?"—If it be not, our poor brother's logic is assuredly bad, for he has certainly but by the power of his office, as we believe, what shall the first thing to be determined by the estimating alone? They turned from the examination of our argument, to assail we do? Suppose, that we know this minister to be in committee is, whether the regular quarterly allowance is sufficient to support the preacher and his sentation of their motives, and the assaults of mobs. large pretensions, they carry an air of importance, and finally asserts, that we have urged it. Let us pre- for us to neutralize his influence, by setting this fact be- family; and if they find it insufficient, then to make [What a pity our opponents have been so slow to and pass for what they are not; in other words, like an estimate of what will be necessary to supply the learn, that they have been guilty of "misrepresenta- the vender of cheese, butter and bacon, they crowd deficiency. The only proof brother Scott has fur- tion of" our "motives," and that we have an "im- all they have into the window, and boldly declare nished, by which to support himself in this position, portance" in spite of "the assaults of mobs;" God that they have "plenty more in the cellar."-London

Several documents relative to the subject under con-

"What are you writing there, Mr. Editor?" inquires

gent is an individual who will be sure to command atten-

on. I will guarantee that there are not five preachers

50 Rev. Dr. Parkman, 50

scription was then opened.

Jos. C. Brodhead,

friend in our office.

Col. D. D. Brodhead, \$150 M. Grant,

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SLAVERY NO. XIII. Immediate Emancipation.

show that Sievery is, under all circumstances sin— pline, that calls Slavery a "GREAT EVIL," by which and if I made out what I undertook, the conclusion it is believed the framers intended to be understood, and if I made out what I undertook, the conclusion it is believed the framers intended to be un appears to me irresistible, that it ought to be imme- a sin? As evidence of the correctness of this defi-

honoring, anti-christian system of cruelties is built? The principle, that one man can hold property in another, is the spring that puts this whole machinery there is no peace." But, thank Heaven, all are not of complicated villanies in motion—but for this prin-ciple, the system could not exist a moment! This, trust will not sleep until the whole church is aroused ciple, the system could not exist a moment! This, trust will no therefore, is the foundation of all the horrors of the foreign and domestic slave trade, together with those diversified and immeasurable cruchics every where emanating from Slavery. This is the corrupt fountain that sends forth ten thousand poisonous streams through the heritage of God. Ought not a principle which opens the flood gates of iniquity so wide, to be immediately abandoned?

Immediate emancipation does not necessarily imply equal political rights and privileges. This is a question for after consideration. And, though it might be a difficult task to show why the color of a man's skin should disfranchise him of his rights, yet, the slaves may be made free in a good sense, without being admitted immediately to the polls. In the State of Rhode-Island, a man is not admitted to the many who have sat down to read the sacred volume polls unless he owns \$150 worth of real estatethough he may be worth ten thousand dollars in bank stock, or other personal property, and though he may possess natural and acquired abilities of the *first order*. Now, whether we like this state of things or not, no one pretends, I believe, that it is a state of slavery.— At any rate, we would greatly rejoice could we obtain for the slaves a freedom which falls something short of immediate equal political investments.

short of immediate equal political investments.

Immediate emancipation is the true doctrine.

This we see to the Slaves—to christianity, and to ourselves. Immediatism is, as facts abundantly prove, in all cases safest and best. Slavery has been abolished (as we shall see hereafter) under the most unfavorable circumstances, and that without a moment's warning, or any kind of preparation, with the most importance of the property of the subject of hostile criticism. Both sat down to their respective tasks, full of prejudice, and a configurable results. It is always and to describe the conversion of the subject of hostile criticism. Both sat down to their respective tasks, full of prejudice, and a configurable results. favorable results. It is always safe to do right. If Slavery is wrong, then it must be right to abolish it and if it is wrong now, in view of all the circumstances with which it is connected, then it must be right to abolish it now; or in other words, it must be wrong to continue it a moment longer. If it is wrong in the abstract, then it ought to be abolished in the abstract—if it is wrong in practice, then let it be abolished in practice. With respect to all sin, the path of duty is always plain—" Taste not, touch not,

handle not." "Shun the very appearance of evil."

The more immediate object which the abolitionists bave in view, is the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territoriesremote object is the abolition of Slavery throughout the country, and throughout the world. We are all well aware, that political or legislative action will be required to abolish Slavery wherever it exists .-Congress alone has power to legislate upon the sub-ject in the District of Columbia and the Territories The legislatures of the several slave-holding States have the same control of the subject in the States respectively. No interference with Congressional or State rights is contemplated by the abolitionists.would not put down Slavery, or countenance rebellion among the Slaves, by physical force, on any account. Moral sussion is the lever with which they intend to move the nation and the world. They claim the right of opposing six any where and every where—and they know as well as their opponents, that when the nation shall be brought to feel that Slavery is a heinous sin against God and the rights of humanity, the general government will abolish it wherever it has jurisdiction—and that such an example must have an influence upon the slave-holding ates. Our national and State legislatures will abolish Slavery when the people shall generally call for it—and the people will call for it, when their convictions that it is a SIN are deep enough to counteract the influence of selfish principles. And this state of little for souls-I am tried. feeling upon the subject can only be produced by and the niggardly spirit of men, and of some professors withholds the necessary support for myself and famthat light which emanates from DISCUSSION.

In my next, I shall commence answering the objections to immediate emancipation. O. SCOTT.

Holliston, March 8, 1836.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY. Mr. Editor—I have before me a pumphlet on the subject of Slavery, purporting to have been writ-ten by "a Citizen of Georgia." It was sent to me by an honorable member of Congress from that State, who I am informed is a member of the Methodist E. Church. This work is a labored and well written defence of Slavery, from the Holy Word of God, as its principal authority. "For (says the wri-God, as its principal author ter) beyond the support it receives from this high authority, it would be needless to attempt to vindi-

cate or defend it." My object in noticing this document at present is to afford encouragement to the friends of freedom and free discussion; which the production itself, and the circumstances attending its circulation, is calculated abundantly to do. 1st. It shows that the Southern people will discuss the subject of Slavery and appeal to the Bible for its support. Discuss ppeal to the Bible for its support. Discussion is what we want. And the volume of inspiration shall board of a packet ship, where among other passengers was a professed Atleist. This unhappy man be the field of contest between freedom and Slavery. If the Bible, when candidly examined and judiwas very fond of troubling every one with l ciously interpreted, defends Slave-holding as it exists liar belief, and of broaching the subject as often as he in this country, we must and will yield the palm of could get any one to listen to him. He did not bevictory to the advocates of Slavery.

victory to the advocates of Slavery.

2d. The Southern people will send these publications among the people of the North. Now, although we might as justly complain of "interference with sternation on board but not one was so greatly fright-our civil institutions," which condemn Slavery, as they of us for using the same liberty in respect to sought out the clergyman, and found him in the cabthey of us for using the same fiverty in respect to sought out the dergyman, and tound him in the capthen, with our publications in favor of freedom; yet we have no thought of being offended. Though these publications should reach the hard laboring classes, who are said to perform more labor in a day a short time to stay, O, how the vessel rocks. We're than a slave usually performs in several days or a all going. Don't you think we are, Doctor?" The week, (besides, these hard laborers can generally read Doctor turned on him with a solemn look and replied what is sent them, and therefore be more likely to in broad Scotch, "Nae doubt-nae doubt mon, we what is sent them, and therefore be more likely to be affected by the arguments in favor of Slavery,) yet we are not afraid of a revolt being excited, by such productions. Nor should we be, were these publications ten-fold more numerous, so long as reason and the Bible were left among up to distribute.

On the 17th of January, all the convents in Madrid.

and the Bible were left among us, to direct our course.

On the 17th of January, all the convents in Madrid of forgiveness to such as truly repent. Were closed, the inmates reloased from their vows, and sent home to their families. In six months there will sent home to their families. The visible of forgiveness to such as truly repent. XIII. Of the Church. The visible is a congregation of faithful men, in wh

rightly informed, by a member of the Methodist E. Church. Does this distinguished Methodist endorse the sentiments of this document? Most likely ;-or why did he circulate it, without any note of disap-proval? Is this a fair specimen of the sentiments of the Methodists in Georgia? May we not fear it?— Mr. Entror-In my last number I endeavored to If so, what disposition do they make of their Discidiately and universally abandoned. Why not? Is it nition, one of the general rules plainly declares that right in any case to commit sin deliberately and the buying men, women and children, with an intenright in any case to commit sin deliberately and knowingly? Ought any act which is known to be sin under all circumstances, to be repeated under any pretext? "Now commandeth he all men every where to repent." How any person professing Christianity can admit that Slavery under all circumstances is sin and yet oppose immediate emancipation, I cannot conceive! That all sin should be immediately abandoned, appears to me, too plain a proposition to need proof.

By immediate emancipation it is not meant that the slaves should be turned loose upon community without law—but that they should be emancipated into present acting members of the church, with an intention to enslave them, is repugnant to the character of a truly awakened soul, and an offence sufficient to debar any person from the privileges of our church on trial. Now, if the authorities of the church have found means to evade the most plain and obvious meaning of the Discipline on this subject in their administration, so that Slave-holding has been tolerated, and Slave-holders received to all the privileges and ordinances of the church, and that for a succession of years and generations, can it be thought a strange thing that Slavery should now be vindicated by the out law—but that they should be emancipated into Church, and Dea. Moses Grant, of the Unitarian Churchall expressive of warm sympathy for our loss. out law—but that they should be emancipated into law. Suitable legal provisions should be made to meet the exigency of such an event. Slaves are not theory, that is nullified and trampled upon by every the suitable legal provisions and should be made to instil into the minds of the rising generation a theory, that is nullified and trampled upon by every likely. now-known in law, except as goods and chattels. Let the whip be immediately abolished—let subjugation to an irresponsible tyrant be immediately put away—and let good and wholesome laws take the place of these—let black and white men be punished by Methodists in the U. S.? Let the Methodists them. of the same laws for the same crimes. Slaves are now sold in the public markets like cattle—families are torn asunder, and the dearest ties of friendship disregarded! Ought these crimes ever to be repeated? Should not these heinous sins cease at once? And what is the foundation on which this black, God-dishonoring, anti-christian system of cruehtes is built?

East Salisbury, March 4, 1836.

P.S. I may take some further notice of the Scrip-P.S. I may take some further notice ture arguments of "a Citizen of Georgia," as opportune arguments of "a Citizen of Citi tunity shall permit.

## Miscellaneous.

ANECDOTES. GILBERT WEST, AND LORD LITTLETON. Perhaps few events tend more powerfully to im press the mind as to the overwhelming power of the evidence attending true Christianity, than the fact that with the view of opposing it, have been compelled by the force of conviction, cordially to embrace its truths. From many instances of this kind the following is selected as related by the Rev. T. T. Biddulph. The effect which was wrought on the mind of the cele-brated Gilbert West by that particular evidence of our Lord's resurrection, which was afforded to his Apostles was very remarkable. He and his friend, Lord Littleton, both men of acknowledged talents,

the Bible was an imposture they were determined to expose the cheat. Mr. West chose the resurrection of Christ, and Lord Littleton the conversion of Paul for the subject of hostile criticism. Both sat downto their respective tasks, full of prejudice, and a continuous for Christiania. The result of their separate at the result of t

Our ancestors lived on bread and broth,

And woo'd their healthy wives in home-spun cloth;

Our mothers, natur'd to the nodding reel, Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel.

Though spinning did not much reduce the waist, It made the food much sweeter to the taste;

They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom, And drove the shuttle through the noisy from.

To bake and brew and draw a pail of water. No damsel shuan'd the wash tub, broom or pail,

Each mother taught her red-cheeked son and daughter

They never once complained as we do now"We have no girls to cook and milk the cow

To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail. They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form, But cat to live, and work'd to keep them warm;

No idle youth-no tight laced mineing fair,

Became a corpse for want of air!
No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful blues;

No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

seldom come to hear God's word, and when they

4. When I see brethren biting and devouring one

another, by evil speaking or brawling, and the pros-

pect so they will be consumed one by another-I am

We'll gaily chase dull care away,

And banish every sorrow—
Subscribers, pay your debts to-day,
And we'll pay ours to-morrow.

DR. WITHERSPOON .- The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon

On the 17th of January, all the convents in Madrid

come, hear as though it was only designed to bull then

o sleep-I am tried.

God and very n.an, who truly suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for actual edification.

Every particular church may ordain, change, or abolish rites and ceremonies, so that all things may be done to edification. A little house well fill'd-a little wife well will'd-a lit tle land well till'd.

III. Of the Resurrection of Christ. Christ did truly

from the Father and the Son, is of one substance, majesty. the said States are a sovereign and independent nation, and glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal and ought not be subject to any foreign jurisdiction.

that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. In the name of the Holy Scripture, we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church.

TRIALS OF MINISTERS .- 1. When I see a vast Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, the prophet's teaching, in justice, judgment, and truth. work before me, and my health enables me to do but who is the only Mediator between God and man. ittle for souls—I am tried.

both God and man. Wherefore they are not to be heard.

When I have health and time to labor for God, who feign that the old fathers did look only for transitory promises. Although the law given from God by Moses, as touching ceremonies and rights, doth not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity be ily, and thus hedges up my way—I am tried.

3. When men are so worldly and wicked that they received in any commonwealth; yet, notwithstanding, no Christian whatsoever is free from the obedience of the commandments which are called moral.

> VII. Of Original or Birth Sin. Original sin standeth willing to sit in barns to hear preaching, and the preachres only labored for our souls, not for our money. Now
> you ask money for the Book Concern—for the Tract cause
> mess, and of his own nature inclined to evil, and that conwont give a cent."
>
> willing to sit in barns to hear preaching, and the preachres only labored for our souls, not for our money. Now
> you ask money for the Book Concern—for the Tract cause
> ness, and of his own nature inclined to evil, and that conwont give a cent."

5. When I labor long and hard for the good of souls, and see little or no fruit—I am tried—or

6. When the fair fruit of ministerial labors is blas-VIII. Of Free Will. The condition of man after the ted by the introduction of false doctrine, or the preva-lence of temptation—I am tried. and calling upon God; wherefore we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, when we have MOTTO EXTRA .- The Methucu Falls Gazette has this motto over the head of its editorial columns:that good will.

> 1X. Of the Justification of Man. We are accounted rightcous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by fifth, and not for our own works or deservings :- Wherefore, that we are justified by faith only, is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of com

not put away our sins, and endure the severity of God's judgments; yet are they pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and pring out of a true and lively faith, insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known, as a tree is discerned by its fruit.

XI. Of Works of Supererogation. Voluntary works, called works of supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancy and impiety. For by them men do declare arrogancy and impiety. For by them men do declare that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake than of bounden duty is required: whereas Christ saith plainbounden duty is required: When ye have done all that is commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants.

repentance is not to be denied to such as fall in'o sin after ay depart from grace given, and fall into sin, and by the grace of God, rise again and amend our lives. And therefore they are to be condemned, who say they can

XVI. Of the Sacraments. Sacraments ordained of

in the Gospel; that is to say, baptism and the supper of

A committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. Parker, Those five commonly called sacraments—that is to say, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unc ion, are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gosfrom each religious denomination, to solicit aid. A sub-It gives us great pleasure to state, that the following subscriptions were given by gentlemen of other denomi-

"Writing:—Hear it:

Our readers must excuse the length of Mr. Sargent's article, bearing the signature of "Theophilus," on our outside. If they will spare time to peruse it, they will grant it to be an able vindication of himself from the aspersions thrown upon him in the Christian Review.

"That's as far as I had written."

"Well, now, Mr. Editor, I wouldn't publish it."

"Why not? You know there are reason persons."

"We would suggest, however, that they be learned better among themselves one to another, but rather is a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death: insomuch that, to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, the bread which we break is a partaking of the blood of Christ, and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ.

The world be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth. We would be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth. We would suggest, however, that they be learned better amoners, as ill-natured, snarling people would be very approach to large the world suggest, however, that they be learned better amoners, as ill-natured, snarling people would be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth. We would suggest, however, that they be learned better amoners, as ill-natured, snarling people would be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth. We would suggest, however, that they be learned better amoners, as ill-natured, snarling people would be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth.

"Well, now, Mr. Editor, I wouldn't publish it."

"Why not? You know there are many persons who will at one sitting read the Herald through, if it contain short articles only. But if they meet a long communication, they pass it by for weant of time. Now when much intellectual labor, wit and learning are expended upon an article, we want every body to read it. Therefore we urge them."

body of Christ; and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ.

Transubstantia ion, or the change of the substance of bread and wine in the supper of our Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions.

The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the supper, only after a heavenly and Scriptural manner. And the means whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the supper, is faith.

"That may be very well, in general; but Mr. Sarent is an individual who will be sure to command attenthe sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was not by
Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or

worshipped.

tempt for Christianity. The result of their separate attempts was truly extraordinary. They were both converted by their efforts to overthrow the truth of Christianity. They came together, not as they expected, to exult over an imposture exposed to riding out to lament over their own folly, and to felicitude, but to lament over their own folly, and to felicitude, but to lament over their own folly, and to felicitude as the word of God. Their able inquiries have for of revelation, one entitled, "Observations on the conversion of St. Paul," and the other, "Observations on the resurrection of Christ."—Chr. Int.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

A little house well fill"d—a little wife well will"d—a little wife well will a content to mark and cremonies should in the maker and cremonies should in the maker and cremonies should in wishle. And in little wife well will will with what we truly believe.

I. Of Faith in the Holy Trinity. There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body or parts, of infinite power, wisdon, a

Every particular church may ordain, change, or abol-

XXIII. Of the Rulers of the United States of Amer-III. Of the Resurrection of Christ. Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body, with all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith he ascended into heaven, and there sitten until he return to judge all men at the last day.

1V. Of the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost, proceeding for the people, are the rulers of the United States, and the Councils of State, as the delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America, according to the division of power made to them by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitutions of their respective States. And the Scales of Pace would take this opportunity to press the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States, and the Scales of America, according to the division of power made to them by the constitutions of their respective States. And the Scales of America, according to the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People, are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People are the rulers of the United States, as the delegates of the People are the rulers of the United States, as the dele

vas never any doubt in the Church.

VI. Of the Old Testament. The Old Testament is that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in to contrary to the New; for both in the Old and New I cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to We beg leave, therefore, to urge upon ministers of every contract of the prophet's teaching in instance in large transposite; so we judge that the Christian religion doth not prohibit, but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to We beg leave, therefore, to urge upon ministers of every contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth, in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in the contract that a man may

"Brother A-, here is a subscription paper, to which we want your name." " What is it for?"

" To repair the church." "I wont give a cent. The gospel I believe in "is more without money and without price." Methodism now is this? not of the good old-fashioned make. People then were The cause of Peace is strictly, pre-eminently evangelwilling to sit in barns to hear preaching, and the preach- ical. We are well aware of its manifold bearings on the wont give a cent."

vency. He is worth \$10,000.

Query. Is it a conscientious regard for the cheapness of the gospel, which induced that person not to give? take in advocating the cause of Peace; but it would be risy with Christianity!

cral towns, to be holden at Middletown, on the 11th of peace with the evils of war:-look at this foul and savage X. Of Good Works. Although good works, which next May, for the purpose of organizing a-yes, we must custom in the light of reason or revelation; -scruting fruits of faith, and follow after justification, can-say it, bad as it is -a Colored People's State Temperance those particulars which constitute its moral character, Society!! How audacious !- But it is not too late to be and compare them with what the gospel requires of every stopped. Let a white representation be sent from Canter- Christian; -consider how it wastes property and destroys bury, Conn. and Canaan, N. H., with an extra supply of life, and debases the intellect, and sears the conscience brick-bat arguments, and we have no doubt they will soon be convinced of their presumption. Who would think of eside over and above God's commandments, which are a colored man daring to think for himself, in New Eng- and neutralizes or sweeps away the means of grace, and

THE LADIES AWAKE .- The following petition was the millennium. presented to the Board of Alderman, signed by two thou- The cause of Peace depends very much on the minissand, one hundred and twelve females. Let the subject ters of Christ; and more than five hundred, mostly in be pressed upon our municipal authorities, until they shall New England, have already pledged themselves to plead XII. Of Sin after Justification. Not every sin wil- be compelled by the voice of public sentiment, rattling it before their people at least once a year. This they do, lingly committed after justification, is the sin against the Holy Ghost, and unpardonable. Wherefore, the grant of Holy Ghost, and unpardonable. Wherefore, the grant of the g voirs of iniquity and poverty.

the City of Boston :-

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1836

MEETING FOR THE BOOK CONCERN.
In accord-nce with the public call, a meeting was held of the members and friends of the M. E. Church, to take measures to aid the Book Concern. Col. D. D. BRODHEAD was called to the chair, and Rev. E. OTHEMAN, and R. G. PARKER, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to the things that of necessity are requisite to the same.

XIV. Of Purgatory. The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardon, worshipping, and alloration, as well at the sacraments of this distinguished portion of New England, beg leave to petition your honorable Board immediately and without delay, to devise some efficient measures for the extirpation of this corrupting, debasing, destructive influence. E pecially we plead, that licenses to sell to the chair, and Rev. E. Otherman, and R. G. Parker, Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

We cannot insert any otherwise.

Several documents relative to the subject under consideration were read to the meeting by Rev. A. Stevens, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs thamilton and Taylor, of the M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Wainwright and R. G. Parker, Esq. of the Episcopal Wainwright and R. G. Parker, Esq. of the Episcopal Christon and Dea, Moses Grant, of the Unitarian Church.

There are two sacraments ordanied or Christian men's profession; but ra her they are certain signs of grace, and God's good will towards us, by which he doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken, but also of their Roman Catholic laborers to the priests. What the company the support of the carried many contributes. Pepper would wish to commit the American people

> confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and extreme unc ion, are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gospel, being such as have partly grown out of the corrupt following of the apostles: and partly are states of life allowed in the Scriptures, but yet have not the like nature of baptism and the Lord's Supper, because they have not any visible sign, or ceremony ordained of God.
>
> The sacraments were not ordained of Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about: but that we should duly THE METHODISTS, as appears from their last annual

Jos. C. Brodhead, 50 Rev. Dr. Parkman, 50 P. Harvey, 50 E. Rhoades, 25 We presume the Committee will report the entire amount received, when they consider their work finished.

The sacrathents were not obtained or Contained of Contained about; but that we should duly use them. And in such only as worthily receive the same, they have a wholesome effect or operation: but they have a wholesome effect or operation: but they have a wholesome effect or operation: but they have a wholesome effect or operation: 6,000, the Report states a net increase of about 13,000! As you give us to understand that you have seen that re-XVII. Of Baptism. Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christians are distinguished from others that are not baptized: but it is also a sign of regeneration, or the new birth. The baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church.

> on the subject of Popery now being delivered by Mr. EDWARD WAYLEN, on Tuesday and Saturday Evenings. Mr. W. was formerly a Roman Catholic. We have heard him well spoken of as a lecturer.

### CORRECTION.

BROTHER KINGSBURY-I would say to you for the Preachers generally, I deeply regret to see the matter so stated in the matter so stated in the Circular in regard to the Book Concern dividends-for no stranger by reading it, can know the exact truth.

They say "for the last few years has averaged from

They say "for the last few years has averaged from XIX. Of both kinds. The cup of the Lord is not to be denied to the lay people: for both the parts of the Lord's Supper, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be administered to all Christians alike.

XX. Of the one oblation of Christ, finished upon the cross. The offering of Christ once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual: and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. Wherefore the decrines of the M. E. Church. We have frequently heard it soberly asserted that the Church denied the Trinity—the doctrine of atonement—and salvation by

XXI. Of the Marriage of Ministers. The ministers

They say "for the last few years has averaged from \$1000," &c.

Now the truth is, last year only we received \$500, not when the present year ought to be administered to all Christians alike.

XXI. Of the one oblation of Christ, finished upon the cross. The offering of Christ once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual: and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. Wherefore the sacrifice of masses, in the which it is commonly said, that the priest doth offer Christ for the quently heard it soberly asserted that the Church denied the Trinity—the doctrine of atonement—and salvation by

XI. Of both kinds. The cup of the Lord is not to be denied to the lay people: for both the parts of the Lord's \$1000," &c.

Now the truth is, last year only we received \$500, not ever before. We never received \$500 to \$900 to \$900, and we had not occurred. To know the truth is, last year only we received \$500, not ever before. We never received \$500, not ever before. We never before. The hundred had the truth, consider Pittsburgh as the first Conference of the year. There they begin the amount of the device the highest, till a year ago last July they began with \$500, and last June we had \$ same next Conference. They had agreed to begin next Pittsburgh Conference with \$1000, and we should have received it a year from next June. Some explanation ought to be given of this in some way.

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

TO ALL MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. The day set apart in many of our States as an Annual

A fast is always a proper occasion for discussing a theme and glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal God.

XXIV. Of Christian Men's Goods. The riches and goods of Christians are not common, as touching the tion. The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation: so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be cording to his ability. fresh in the minds of the people, with little or no tincture of party animosity, will prepare them to hear whatever the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace may choose to say

> We beg leave, therefore, to urge upon ministers of every name the importance of taking this opportunity to preach that part of the Gosper which relates to "peace on earth, and good will among men." We would by no means dictate the theme of their discourses on that day; but, if there is nothing very special in the circumstances of their people to call for other subjects, can they find one more appropriate, more acceptable, or more useful than

The same evening brother A --- went to the prayer gospel, as a part of Christian character, and an auxiliary far more important do we deem it as an element of the meeting—took a scat in the altar—prayed till the per- in the great work of a world's salvation. Fatal as war is fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and works, to faith, spiration ran down his face, and exhorted with great fertothe best interests of this life, it is incomparably more dreadful as the destroyer of immortal souls It is this view of the subject which we wish mainly to

No; it was AVARICE. Yet he dares to cloak his hypocto dwell on other views less religious. It has so many bearings, and starts so many points of inquiry, and trains How very IMPUDENT!-The colored people in Con- of thought, that no one can well be at a loss for topics of ecticut have called a meeting of Delegates from the sev- deep and thrilling interest. Contrast the blessings of obstructs the spread of the gospel among the unevengelized, and stands an insuperable obstacle to the coming of

views of the gospel on this subject as they please, and rest ustification: after we have received the Holy Ghost, we "To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of secure in the belief, that they will find in the teachings of Christ and his apostles, no precepts that do not breat "GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, ladies, feel deeply universal peace and good will. We would respectfully therefore they are to be condemned, who say they can no more sin as long as they live here: or deny the place of forgiveness to such as truly repent.

XIII. Of the Church. The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word. peal give the cause a powerf God has smiled upon effor These efforts began soon after and since that time, a period peace of Christendom has n How far this has resulted, un and prayers of these peace-r with certainty; but we veril been instrumental of saving n and scores of thousands of liv culty far more trivial than th troversy with France, would into a five or ten years' war. people have saved us; and we of God and man to diffuse far peace which will supercede h sorting to arms. Nothing she applied to the subject, will e power of Christians, with s their hands for all the moral n

MARCH 16, 1636.

a better time? And would

would flow like a river, uninte But nothing in this cause ca out prayer; and we would meeting for the universal pre many places, be convenient Where the Annual Concert already been held, we hope s pray for the peace of Jerus when " nation shall not lift up er shall they learn war any n GI Agent of

wars cease just as far as C

Let all ministers preach, and principles of peace, and use th

ing them upon others; and

Lowell, March 12, 1836. Will our readers think of the

ANIMAL MAGNETISM another humbug of this credu taken, however. A lectu Nichols, Editor of the Star at the Masonic Temple, win strengthened our belief that it agination. His operations le healthy young man-who wa er-endured the manipulation who had perfect faith in the matter of course.

We shall soon give our read tail of the science (if science i reasons for believing that the last of the whole matter.

" A Society has recently b "A Society has recently be under the auspices of Arthur of the Fifth Free Church, whis munificence. Among tion which have been adopted ming of any connection in bor non-communicant. A gening the society, inquired if the from assisting or entering into was a young man of good chesser. He was answered the fesser. He was answered th of aiding, he should "crush h This is a new kind of Chris flourish in a civilized commun The above story was started

for effect, we suppose. Univ Nothingarians are groaning ment. If we believed it we faith in it is not so large as a We refer the matter to the How is it. Brother Leavitt?

INFIDELS READY FOR C following bold traitorism in the correspondent. Will all the order carefully ponder over its

\* \* \* \* Allow me, however assure you,—although not in proposed toast for Abner Kno me, I say, to assure you, that not how soon the scenes of the re-enacted here, if it shall a last resort, in order to put de and their hobby as are now h places, and dictating to freeme truth, and to do right. It see at all how well a man conduc unbeliever, or how ill those c knaves and dolt-heads enough lieve, in certain dogmas. The and disfranchised the rights of be he an adulterer or murder skies! I say again, that in not how soon events shall ap MATION OF THE SCENES O

Do not misunderstand me, me as wishing to behold the Revolution. I merely wish chusetts Legislature are dete the Christian religion, and th be found to put a stop to their and not till then, shall I view any measures that will be lik robbed. Do now, my pious spark of moral courage or mo the Free Enquirers to put de then converte to put de the converte to put de then converte to put de the converte to put de the converte to put de the converte to put de then converte to put de the converte to en convert us, if you can, sue this course, and we shall in your professions, at least.

There is no equivocation a declaration that if the indivily all the high places," are n ures, he is ready to re-enact Revolution

It needed no prophet's ken it is our firm opinion that if I unchecked, the deeds of ble France with infamy, will be horror and cruelty. Infidelit ty. It unchains the bad pass run riot upon every thing go liest principles of morality— truth—despising chastity, and

What say you to our extra prepared for such a consum to have the temples where razed to the ground, or des rabbles-your alters covered pent-your Bibles burned to muzzled-all " your pleasan wives the subjects of irrespondent dren educated to scoff at God your civil liberties and constit to chaos-your officers hurle offices abolished-a tide of v withering every fair flower, and nourishing the rankest PARED FOR THIS? If so, raise the shout, " Huzza fo TRUTH!"-" All hail ERR shake of the head-that loc wife and lovely little ones-t precious Bible-that ejacula not ready. Come then with every where, to the rescue

We have been charged w Infidels. No one can detest nds, and believing it to be in the power of authorites of the city, with the blessing of eck those evils and reform the face of the the wives, the mothers, the sisters, and of this distinguished portion of New Eng-to petition your honorable Board immediout delay, to devise some efficient measures tion of this corrupting, debasing, destruc-E pecially we plead, that licenses to sell may be withheld from applicants, and that may be adopted as will effectually prevent future, of those already granted.

taries must be signed by some preacher. ert any otherwise.

PRIEST.—The contractors on one of our ils have paid six per cent. of the wages n Catholic laborers to the priests. What ese are the shepherds to whose guard Mr. wish to commit the American people!

todists, as appears from their last annua ecreased about 6,000, during the last year!
added to the sum total of their increase in revious years, makes the difference some-000!!! How long will it take them to put alism, and evangelize the world at this rate? are opening their eyes. "O what a falling "—Southern Liberalist."

is from a Universalist paper. Now, Mr. port states a net increase of about 13,000! us to understand that you have seen that reume the fault is not your own. Doubtless principally to blame. They have been so habit of misrepresenting, that they, perhaps, be "out of their line" to tell the exact truth. ggest, however, that they be learned better ill-natured, snarling people would be very blame to you.

we received a Ticket to a course of lectures et of Popery now being delivered by Mr. AYLEN, on Tuesday and Saturday Eve-W. was formerly a Roman Catholic. We im well spoken of as a lecturer.

KINGSBURY-I would say to you for the nerally, I deeply regret to see the matter so matter so stated in the Circular in regard to ncern dividends-for no stranger by reading the exact truth.

"for the last few years has averaged from 00, and would have been the present year

truth is, last year only we received \$500, e. We never received \$800 nor should we year, if the fire had not occurred. To know onsider Pittsburgh as the first Conference for There they begin the amount of the dividend through the whole, &c. Three hundred had thest, till a year ago last July they began with ast June we had \$500. They began in July h with \$800, and we should have received the Conference. They had agreed to begin next Conference with \$1000, and we should have a year from next June. Some explanation given of this in some way.

LPIT should, at the present eventful era, a voice loud enough-were it possible-to ead from their deep slumbers, and make the of the sepulchres quake. It should contain , polished time-servers. Every Preacher JOHN KNOX-wielding a mace of solid iron. nore INTELLECT in the Pulpit-convincing, sistible. We need intellect that will be able argument down on falsehood with the weight in Heaven, shattering to atoms where it falls.

FOR ZION'S HERALD,

Yours,

LL MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. set apart in many of our States as an Annual asting and Prayer, is drawing near; and the Peace would take this opportunity to press the common cause upon all the ministers and dis-

e Prince of Peace, where such a Fast is to be

always a proper occasion for discussing a theme his year, the subject w upon our attention. The war-cloud, so long the distant horizon, has now vanished, and the ce is likely to continue his bright and genial our land. The circumstances of the case, all minds of the neonle, with little or no tincture imosity, will prepare them to hear whatever adors of the Prince of Peace may choose to say t so vital to the welfare of individuals and na

leave, therefore, to urge upon ministers of evthe importance of taking this opportunity to t part of the Gospel which relates to " peace nd good will among men." We would by no tate the theme of their discourses on that day : re is nothing very special in the circumstances ople to call for other subjects, can they find one opriate, more acceptable, or more useful than

se of Peace is strictly, pre-eminently evangelare well aware of its manifold bearings on the nterests of mankind, on agriculture, commerce, facerres, on all the arts and sciences, on knowldom, and the general prosperity of nations; but important do we deem it as an element of the a part of Christian character, and an auxiliary at work of a world's salvation. Fatal as war is st interests of this life, it is incomparably more s the destroyer of immortal souls

view of the subject which we wish mainly to lyocating the cause of Peace: but it would be pecially on such an occasion as a public feast, on other views less religious. It has so many and starts so many points of inquiry, and trains t, that no one can well be at a loss for topics of thrilling interest. Contrast the blessings of h the evils of war:-look at this foul and savage the light of reason or revelation; -- scrutinize ticulars which constitute its moral character, are them with what the gospel requires of every -consider how it wastes property and destroys ebases the intellect, and sears the conscience, ens the heart, and multiplies every species of ss, and ripens men for perdition, by wholesale, alizes or sweeps away the means of grace, and the spread of the gospel among the unevangelstands an insuperable obstacle to the coming of

use of Peace depends very much on the minishrist; and more than five hundred, mostly in land, have already pledged themselves to plead heir people at least once a year. This they do, s own way. We leave them to present such he gospel on this subject as they please, and rest the belief, that they will find in and his apostles, no precepts that do not breathe peace and good will. We would respectfully stly solicit not only these fathers and brethren inistry, but all others of every denomination, to ore their people, on the approaching Fast, some is sacred and momentous subject. Can there be peal give the cause a powerful impulse?

and prayers of these peace-makers, can never be known seriously, but never in anger. with certainty; but we verily believe they have already been instrumental of saving millions on millions of money, culty far more trivial than the subject of our recent con- of our Correspondent. troversy with France, would have plunged us, ere this, into a five or ten years' war. The pacific feelings of the of God and man to diffuse far and wide those principles of peace which will supercede henceforth all necessity of resorting to arms. Nothing short of the gospel, faithfully applied to the subject, will ever do this; but it is in the power of Christians, with such a sovereign remedy in their hands for all the moral maladies of our race, to make wars cease just as far as Christianity itself prevails. Let all ministers preach, and all Christians exemplify its brought from nature's darkness into God's marvellous principles of peace, and use their utmost influence in urg- light. Eight of them have joined the church, on trial. ing them upon others; and the peace of Christendom The work has been confined to the neighborhood of the would flow like a river, uninterrupted through all coming meeting-house.

But nothing in this cause can be done to purpose without prayer; and we would inquire, whether a prayer-meeting for the universal prevalence of peace cannot, in aging. The church, for five or six months past, have been out prayer; and we would inquire, whether a prayerer shall they learn war any more."

GEORGE C. BECKWITH, Agent of the Am. Peace Society. Lowell, March 12, 1836.

Will our readers think of the above suggestions

Nichols, Editor of the Standard, last Friday evening, and disgrace of many of its inhabitants. at the Masonic Temple, which we heard. It merely strengthened our belief that it was all the result of the imagination. His operations led us to infer as much. One healthy young man-who was evidently a total disbeliever-endured the manipulations without blinking-another who had perfect faith in the doctrine, grew drowsy, as a matter of course.

We shall soon give our readers an account more in detail of the science (if science it should be called) and our I wish to inform them what the Lord has done, and is last of the whole matter.

tion which have been adopted, is one prohibiting the for-ming of any connection in business with an unbeliever or non-communicant. A gentleman who proposed join-ing the society, inquired if this article would debar him lourish in a civilized community.

for effect, we suppose. Universalists, and Infidals, and been converted and reclaimed, and about a dozen in Nothingarians are groaning very loudly over the state- Munsfield. faith in it is not so large as a grain of mustard seed.

order carefully ponder over its contents?

\* \* \* \* Allow me, however, my Christian friends, to a last resort, in order to put down such cauting hypocrites be praised. and their hobby as are now holding nearly all the high places, and dictating to freemen what they shall and what they shall not believe, in order to qualify them to tell the unbeliever, or now ill those conduct themselves who are knaves and dolt-heads enough to believe, or profess to believe, in certain dogmas. The one is eternally damned,

Kempis was a Roman Catholic, yet a most excellent eastward for missionaries, we had better send a few TION. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

chusetts Legislature are determined to legislate us into the Christian religion, and there are no other means to He who reproves another, and prays not for him, or and not till then, shall I view with complaisance almost does not pity him, is a merciless enemy—not a kind physiany measures that will be likely to regain for the people those rights of which they have been most treacherously Do now, my pious friends-if you have one moral honesty left-unite with he Free Enquirers to put down these usurpations, and in your professions, at least.

ly all the high places," are not put down by other meas- Parker, Secretaries.

truth-despising chastity, and revelling in crime.

prepared for such a consummation? Are you prepared in this city. precious Bible-that ejaculatory prayer, tell us you are ing the immense loss occasioned by this calamity.

a better time? And would not such a simultaneous ap- we; and if the charge be well founded, we will "confess esting class of persons to whose welfare he had devoted better way is to go to "Cleaveland" and take steam-boat tile gentleman—the object being to distribute religious How far this has resulted, under God, from the arguments was never made to bend to Infidelity. We have done it kind. He hoped to see it speedily rise from its ashes, believe to be a case of wilful deception, to which I ap-

and scores of thousands of lives. Fifty years ago, a diffi- for the good nature with which he receives the reproof

REV. DR. FISK .- We have the pleasure to inform our people have saved us; and well does it become the friends from Rev. Dr. Fisk, dated "Genua, Jan. 3, 1836. It arrived too late for insertion in the present number. It may be expected in our next.

Brother Fisk's health was good as usual.

REVIVALS. WEST NEWBURY, MASS., Feb. 26, 1835. From twelve to fifteen souls, we trust, have been

PAWTUCKET, R. I. March, 10, 1836.

many places, be conveniently connected with the Fast. for most part of the time, coming up to the help of the Where the Annual Concert of Prayer for Peace has not Lord. God has not been unmindful of our prayers, nor already been held, we hope such a meeting will not fail has he suffered our efforts in his service to be in vain. Some to be appointed, and will be attended by all who love to redeemed souls have, by faith in Jesus' blood, been born "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," and long for the day again-to rejoice with God's people in heavenly places in when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neith- Christ Jesus. The number of church members, is ten or twelve more than we had six months ago. Our congregation also, has considerably increased. Some of the other churches in the village, are of late considerably revived, and the Lord is saving souls among them. As far as I know, we have peace and prosperity in our ranks, and are harmoniously making our way towards the celes-Animal Magnetism —This appears to us to be tial Zion. O, may the great Captain of our salvation lead another humbug of this credulous age. We may be misin the van; and help his church in this place to achieve taken, however. A lecture was delivered by Mr. a glorious victory over immorality and infidelity, the bane WM. P. WHITE.

> MANSFIELD, CONN., March 7, 1836. BROTHER KINGSBURY-As the friends of Zion always rejoice to hear, that

> > "Christ, by his redeeming blood,

Yours truly,

Is bringing sinners home to God," reasons for believing that the imagination is the first and doing for us on Mansfield circuit. When I and my workers the man lead to me the man work the man was a second to me the man work the man was a second to me the me the man was a second to me the me the man was a second to me the thy colleague came to our appointment last July, we found there was a great work to do here, notwithstanding much "A Society has recently been formed in New York, had been done for the circuit the two last years. Our under the auspices of Arthur Tappan, for the occupancy little church in Bolton was cruelly opposed by a wicked of the Fifth Free Church, which has been built chiefly influence, from sources which I forbear to name. In by his munificence. Among the articles of the association which have been adopted, is one prohibiting the for-

rom assisting or entering into business with his son, who Trusting in Him, who is stronger than the strong man was a young man of good character, although not a pro-fesser. He was answered that it would, and that instead ing and praying for reformation-visiting from house to of aiding, he should "crush him, and break him down." ing and praying for reformation—visiting from house to This is a new kind of Christianity, which will hardly house. And what has been the result?—The church in Bolton has come up out of the rubbish, and looks like a The above story was started in some New York paper, city on a hill. In Coventry we think forty or more have

ment. If we believed it we would groan too But our In all, we trust, more than fifty, who were afar off, have been brought nigh by the blood of Christ, and are We refer the matter to the New York Evangelist .- rejoicing in hope .- Thirty-seven have joined our church. The flame is still spreading. May it continue to spread, till thousands shall feel the hallowed influence, and the INFIDELS READY FOR CIVIL WAR!-We find the song of redeeming grace and dying love shall be sung following bold traitorism in the last Investigator, from a on every mountain, and in every valley; and the voice correspondent. Will all the friends of peace and good of prayer, thanksgiving and praise shall be heard in every B. M. WALKER.

Affectionately yours,

CHARLES C. CONE.

and disfranchised the rights of a citizen; whilst the other, be he an adulterer or murderer, or both, is extolled to the skies! I say again, that in view of these things, I care

Kemps was a Roman Catholic, yet a most excellent eastward for missionaries, we had man, and a deeply pious Christian. His "Imitation of there, to convert the savages."—n.

Christ" is a deservedly popular treatise. There have not how soon events shall approximate to the CONSUM-MATION OF THE SCENES OF THE FRENCH REVOLU-lations of it into other languages. The following are

specimens of the little book before us .- B. me as wishing to behold the horrid scenes of the French Revolution. I merely wish to say, that if the Massa- chusetts Legislature are determined to Armite and the second of the second good from every thing, and out of affliction makes gain. He who loves God, accepts the bitter and sweet, as alike from him, and thanks God.

PROCEEDINGS IN BROMFIELD ST. CHURCH. The meeting of the male members and friends of the then convert us, if you can, by sound arguments. Pur-sue this course, and we shall then esteem you for honesty field Street Church, and was called to order by Mr. or furnish it, to be drunk by others. There is no equivocation about the above. It is a plain Thomas Patten. Col. D. D. Brodhead was chosen Chairdeclaration that if the individuals " who now hold near- man of the meeting, and Edward Otheman, and Mr. R. G.

ares, he is ready to re-enact the scenes of the French Rev. D. Fillmore implored the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the evening, in an appropriate and fervent of legislative sanction and support, is also immoral. It needed no prophet's ken to foresee this result; and prayer. After which the Chairman stated that the obit is our firm opinion that if Infidelity be allowed to grow ject of the meeting would be presented by some gentleunchecked, the deeds of blood that will forever stamp man appointed for the purpose; whereupon Rev. A. Ste-France with infamy, will be re-enacted here with tenfold vens read, from the Christian Advocate and Journal, an Infidelity inculcates no responsibili- account of the late calamitous destruction by fire of the ty. It unchains the bad passions of men, and lets them Methodist General Book Concern at New York, and the run riot upon every thing good-trampling upon the ho- report of the measures adopted on the occasion in that liest principles of morality-dishonoring God-scotling at city, and then explained the object of the present meeting, by reading the Circular published by the Committees What say you to our extract, Christian reader: are you of the official Boards of three of the Methodist churches

have the temples where your fathers worshipped, Upon the call of the Chairman, Rev. J. Hamilton adrazed to the ground, or desecrated to the use of ignoble dressed the meeting on the importance of the institution rabbles-your altars covered with the slime of the ser- lately destroyed. Its destruction, he said, may well be pent—your Bibles burned to ashes—your religious press called a public calamity; for, when in operation, it furmuzzled-all "your pleasant things laid waste"-your nished the means of religious information and instruction wives the subjects of irresponsible brutality—your chil- to two and a half millions of our population, that being As A BEVERAGE, IS NEITHER NEEDFUL, OR SALU- night clothes. dren educated to scoff at God and his sacred institutions- the number of persons, who, it is computed, attend the your civil liberties and constitutional restraints all changed ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United reformation will never be thorough and PERMANENT, claring that foreigners landing on the coast of the repubto chaos-your officers hurled from their seats and their States. He was pained to learn that, from recent discovoffices abolished-a tide of venom rolling over the land, eries, there is too much reason to believe that the conflawithering every fair flower, destroying the embryo hope, gration of this establishment was the work of the incenand nourishing the rankest weeds? ARE YOU PRE- diary. He then briefly and appropriately touched upon PARED FOR THIS? If so, up with your hats, and loud the pecuniary relation of the institution to the Methodist raise the shout, " Huzza for misrule!"-" Down with Itinerancy, and upon its connection with the cause of the TRUTH!"-" All hail ERROR!" But that mournful Bible, Sabbath School and Tract Societies of the Church. shake of the head-that look of affection towards your Mr. Hamilton closed with a resolution, which was carwife and lovely little ones-that convulsive grasp of your ried, that a subscription be now opened to aid in repair-

and forsake." But we deny it—distinctly and positively. himself. For their benefit he had received many useful at "Portsmouth." This, sir, is a plain statement; and books, and extend Christian benevolence among the na-God has smiled upon efforts in the cause of Peace. We acknowledge we have told many unpalatable truths—

These gentlemen have put in circulation 20,600 These efforts began soon after the downfall of Napoleon; truths that have made the hoary head tremble, and the Tract Depository of the establishment now in ruins. He of an interested man acting as agent, the traveller is often volumes, and spent forty-five days on shore, meeting These efforts began soon after the downtail of Napoleon; Irushs that have made the noary head tremote, and the and since that time, a period of twenty years, the general face of the youthful reproduce grow pale. We have ached head gentlemen of another denomination say that deceived. As the cases are frequent, you will confer a with very civil treatment wherever they landed. peace of Christendom has not been seriously disturbed. companied our denunciations with no bows;—our back the Tract; published in this Concern, were of the purest favor on the travelling publishing this, which I

"Theophilus Arminius" is received. We honor him followed, with some very pertinent and gratifying re- through vallies, into the mud up to the axle-trees, through hoppo, and all the rest of the Chinese officials. Orders marks, expressive of his strong sympathy with the Meth-streams of water, to get to the "Ohio River." We upon orders were despatched to her captain, to take him-Parker closed with moving, that committees, to solicit the River and take boat Sunday morning. Accordingly mitted by Divine Providence. Brethren in the Ministre pecuniary aid in this emergency, be appointed, to contact they proceeded and left us behind. After the Sabbath in the village, and the neighboring circuits and station

unanimously confirmed.

ed from the gentlemen present, amounted to \$1112.

D. D. BRODHEAD, Chairman. EDW. OTHEMAN, R. G. PARKER Secretaries.

TA box of clothing and books has been received it our office for the Flathead Mission, from the ladies of Saxonville and vicinity.

each other. We can heartily recommend this book, with one exception, that is, the use of nick-names such as Sam, Dick, Jack and Nat, by the author. We do not object to their being brought in, as words used by boys, but then the author should have expressed his unqualified disapprobation of the practice.—B.

CHAPTER OF NEWS.

Vesterday (Tuesday) morning, about 2 o'clock, fire broke out in building Nos. 79 & 81 Cornhill, which was nearly destroyed. The building was occupied by Hovey & Co. as a Horsicultural Warehouse, Benj. Adams, bookbinder, M. Hawes, printer, and by the Mass. Horsical tural Society.

In this city, Mr. Christopher C. White to Miss Lois D. Hayward.—Mr. William H. Bampton to Mrs. Margaret B. Prenist.—Mr. Frederick Frederickson, of this city, to Miss Julia Nudd, of Hampton, N. H.—Mr. William H. Bampton to Mrs. Margaret B. Prenist.—Mr. Frederick Frederickson, of this city.

Co. as a Horsicultural Warehouse, Benj. Adams, bookbinder, M. Hawes, printer, and by the Mass. Horsical tural Society.

A correspondent writes us that a converted Roman Catholic has visited him several times of late, who says the corruption in New Orleans, among the priests and people, produced the first doubts in his mind of the Crockett. divinity of the Roman religion, and caused him to in-

paper published at South Hanover, Indiana, has an ar- 12th day of July last, by administering poison. She has ticle headed "Rather DISGRACEFUL," in which an ac. been committed for trial. count is given of the wanton attack upon the Rev. Mr. The poor house in Jaffrey, N. H., was burnt on the Storrs, at Sanbornton, N. H., and of the "unspeakably night of the 30th ult. Loss to the town \$2000 or more. Allow me, nowever, my Christian friends, to assure you,—although not in just such language as your Freeburg, Me., March 7, 1836.

Religion is rather low on my circuit, having been farout how soom the scenes of the French Revolution shall be re-enacted here, if it shall be ultimately necessary, as we have peace and some prosperity, for which the Lord ing house was broken into, and the floor, pulpit, and even lected for the Methodist Block Concern.

Storrs, at Sanboration, N. H., and of the "unspeakably disgusting affair" at Denmark, Me. At this latter place, Archbishop Cheverus, of Bordeaux, formerly of Boston, disgusting affair" at Denmark, Me. At this latter place, as time, a lecture would have been made a Cardinal.

At Newark, N. J., one thousand dollars have been collected for the Methodist Block Concern. the Holy Bible itself, were defiled in such a way as it is The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, "a shame even to speak of." The editor of the Presby- the last year, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. terian remarks on the above, as follows:- "Such facts | Andover was originally purchased of the Indians for THE LITTLE KEMPIS.—Wm. Pierce of this city, has convince us, that there must be a baser sort of lewd \$26 64 and an old coat! at all how well a man conducts himself, who is called an published a small book with this title, consisting of short fellows' in some other places, than are to be found in the The First Presbyterian Church in Salem, Washington unbeliever, or how ill those conduct themselves who are sayings and prayers, selected from the rarer works of 'uncultivated wastes' of the Great West. Such county, N. Y., was lately destroyed by fire. Loss \$5000, things would not be tolerated here. Instead of sending and no insurance.

> BANGOR march 2 1836 Mr Editor of Zions hearld Boston Gentelman I noticed in your paper of 24th ult a Storey Respecting a Cow will you please to Give us one in your next—Re-

No; but we will give a specimen of one who wrote

ican Temperance Society. It is divided into five parts. The first shows that it is immoral to drink alcoholic

with out noledge "-i. e. yourself.

laws, which license men to sell ardent spirits to be used

The fourth part exhibits those principles of Divine revelation, which the abovementioned practices violate. The fifth part shows the manner in which alcohol, when used as a beverage, causes death to the bodies and Hampshire.

THE TEMPERANCE MANUAL is a pamphlet of 60 in Windsor, Vt., was destroyed by fire on the night of the Cinembel. pages, composed principally of extracts from the above 6th inst. It was insured. volume, and is particularly adapted to the use of families.

A meeting was lately held at Bangor, in behalf of the Book Concern, and \$1215 subscribed towards rebuilding Portrops, bushel,

LETTER TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN it. This is doing nobly. MASSACHUSETTS .- This Letter is written by Dr. Ed- A house in West Springfield, occupied by Job Bryant wards, and was occasioned by the meagre, partial and and his family, eight in number, was burnt on the night wine-drinking Report of the late Massachusetts Tem- of the 3d inst. The family were all asleep when the show, THAT INTOXICATING LIQUOR OF ANY SORT, they were awakened only in season to escape in their TARY FOR MEN IN HEALTH; and that the temperance The Mexican Government have issued a circular, de- ity.

[From our Western Correspondent.] MOUNT CARMEL, WABASH Co., ILL., ? FEB. 12, 1836.

Conference. At Buffalo there was a Mr. Loring, stage- the walls; but some of them paid for their presumption, Swine .- None at market. not ready. Come then with us, and with God's people | Rev. E. T. Taylor rose to express his ardent desires agent, that told us we should find it to our advantage to by getting well bambooed. every where, to the rescue of our altars and firesides.

We have been charged with being a culumniator of Infidels. No one can detest such a character more than left that the subscription list would be well filled, not only onaccount of that the subscription list would be well filled, not only leave Lake Erie at "Ashtabula" and take steam-boat at Wheeling on the Ohio. We followed his advice, but to our disadvantage to the amount of about \$20.00. The W. H. Medhurst, and Mr. Stevens, an American mercan.

and spread forth its wings again, like a bird of Paradise. pend my name. By this occurrence we were obliged to the Jardine, which wandered about, without waiting for Mr. R. G. Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ride all night, in an old broken stage, over mountains and wide or tide, to the great wonder of the pang, and the marks, expressive of his strong sympathy with the Meth- streams of water, to get to the "Onto River." We upon orders were despatched to her captain, to take him odist community, in this distressing catastrophe, and ex- found it to our advantage to keep the Sabbath-day holy. self off, and not "linger about and make a disturbance." pressed his deep conviction that the different Christian To avoid breaking it by travelling, we stopt at an Inn at churches in this city would co-operate with that com- "Warren," O. and preached on the Sabbath. But two munity, in building up the waste places of Zion. Mr. young men said that they were in haste, and must get to sist of gentlemen belonging to the several religious de- was past we resumed our journey-took boat at Wheel- are respectfully invited to attend. cominations represented in this meeting, and to the other ing, and sailed down the River. From the best informareligious denominations in the city.

This motion unanimously prevailed, and the appointmen took passage in the Steamer "Hero," which was tion we could get, there was no doubt that those young

This motion unanimously prevailed, and the appointment of the committees was referred to the chair.

Voted, on motion of Mr. Wm. M. True, that a committee of six be appointed to wait on the gentlemen present, and receive their subscriptions.

At Wheeling, Va., while waiting for the boat, I walked up the street. I heard loud talking and profane swearing, and immediately drew near and entered a store—the imited acquaintance with gentlemen of different denominations, their list of names was incomplete. They would nominate the following gentlemen: Methodist E. Church, Mr. Thos. Patten; Unitarian, Dea. M. Grant; Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Dr. Wainwright; Baptist, Rev. Baron Stow; Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Boies. Rev. Dr. Wainwright very respectfully declined his nomination, stating as his reason, not any want of cordial and friendly interest for the denomination and the object in whose beterest for the denomination and the object in whose be- fluence, which enables them to cover up their crimes, half he was called to act in that capacity, but solely the and hide from the world their true character. The whole want of time for the purpose, and his intention of being body of professing christians are equally false." The absent from the city. He expressed ardent hopes that the late valuable auxiliary in the cause of morality and ments, sufficient to convince a man of reason, but apparof our common Christianity, would be soon put again into ently without the desired effect, for his anger increased. successful operation. He concluded with nominating Mr. I remained silent till the conversation ended; then turn-R. G. Parker as his substitute, which nomination was ing to the man that called himself a deist, I said "I shall manimously confirmed.

Deacon Grant also found himself under the necessity of the religion of the Bible to prepare us to die in peace."

J. Fairous \$2 each.

F. Rice Deacon Grant also found himself under the necessity of declining his nomination, which he did in a very friendly and satisfactory manner. On motion of Deacon Grant it was voted, that the Nominating Committee be invested with full powers to fill vacancies in the Committees of Subscription, and to complete the list.

The Chairman announced that the subscriptions received from the gentlemen present, amounted to \$1112. comm need complimenting me, as possessing great presence of mind by not betraying myself at least by looks, if not by words." I then entered freely into conversation with him, and found he possessed a mind capable of hetter things. Being urged, I walked to his store, was better things. Being urged, I walked to his store, was It was voted, that the appointment of the time and place commenced complimenting me, as possessing great presof an adjourned meeting be left to the Committee of Nom-lence of mind by not betraying myself at least by looks, better things. Being urged, I walked to his store, was treated with every possible mark of attention and friendship, and after promising to call on him if ever I returned Ladd—B. Roberts—D. Marshall—M. Ward—J. T. Sturthat way, I bade him farewell.

P. W. NICHOLS.

About 4 o'clock, same morning, a stable in Boylston street was fired, but extinguished without material dam-

age. To-day is appointed for the execution of Russell and

quire for himself. He is now a pillar in the Church of shop in Essex street, was examined before the Police A Mrs. Catharine Ames, who keeps a confectionary Court last week, on a charge of having caused the death DESERVED REBUKE.-The Western Presbyterian, a of her husband, Mr. Jacob S. Ames, who died on the

A package of counterfeit bank notes, amounting to

banks were found at Syracuse, Feb. 20th. Three houses were burnt in Lowell, on the night of 3d rist, the inmates escaping with difficulty.

The extensive flour and grit mills of Dunham & Tayor, at Clinton, N. J., were entirely consumed by fire on Alexandra. inst., the inmates escaping with difficulty.

lor, at Clinton, N. J., were entirely consumed by fire on Sunday, 6th inst. The loss is estimated at \$13,000, 67 Grain, configuration, per bushel, which \$19,000 is insured.

The Lowell Theatre has been purchased and fitted up for a church.

An Irishman, in a state of intoxication, jumped from PERMANENT TEMPERANCE DOCUMENTS .- This is one of the rail road ears, while passing through Roxbury, a volume of 514 pages, containing the most important and on Tuesday afternoon, and striking the deep snow, he fell interesting portions of eight Annual Reports of the Amer- back on the track, and the wheels of five cars passed over him. He died before the train reached Boston.

On Friday afternoon last, a most melancholy accident LARD, Boston, 1st sort, lb. occurred in Wall street, New York. Three individuals | Southern 1st sort, LEATHER, slaughter, sole, lb. The second, that it is immoral to manufacture, vend, at work in the ruins of one of the burnt buildings, were killed by the falling of a wall, which till then had been The third part shows that the making or continuing standing, and three other men were at the same time severely injured .- As the dead bodies were brought out as a beverage, and thus teaching to the community that from beneath the mass of brick and stone under which Line, best sort. cask, the drinking of it is right, and throwing over it the shield they had been buried, they presented, mutilated and Porks, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. bruised as they were, a most distressing spectacle.

The notorious George F. Weems has been sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for six years, for forgery. Hon. Isaac Hill has been chosen Governor of New

Pettes's Coffse House, a very extensive establishment

gence that a very destructive conflagration occurred there on the 22d of November. It was reported that about 2000 second quality at 33s 9d a 37s houses were burnt, with an immense quantity of mer- 32s 6d. BROTHER KINGSBURY-We left New England Con- chandise, and that many lives were lost. The Europeans ference on the 19th of August, for the seat of the Illinois took advantage of the disorder from the fire, and entered 30s; 34s 6d, 36s.

FOUR DAYS MEETING A Four Days Meeting will commence in this station, on the evening of the 21st of the present month, if permitted by Divine Providence. Brethren in the Ministry WM. P. WHITE Pawtucket, R. I. March, 10, 1836.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

M. Ames, M. Clough, B. Straw, W. Prescott, H. Bayley, C. A. Place, C. Morse, C. Barnes, L. Withey, B. Peabody, S. Tileston, D. Wilson, R. Douglass, J. Edgarton, J. Knowles, P. Ridings, L. Packard, J. Foss, J. Wilson, M. Knowles, P. Ridings, L. Packard, J. Foss, J. Wilson, M. Strawski, M. W. Strawski, M. Strawski, son, J. Putney, N. Sanborn, M. F. Brown, M. D. Holt, S. D. Stearns, S. B. Currier, S. Boynton, H. Robinson, M. Dickinson, M. Thomas, V. Balcom, M. Favor, M. J. Smith, J. A. Frederick, L. Gray, I. D. Pease, C. Pease, H. Jernegan, C. Marshall, D. H. Leonard, T. E. Sanford, J. Fairbanks, S. Boulton, M. Watkins, and E. W. Smith,

In this city, Mrs. Susan E. wile of Mr. Thomas Copeland, 36.—Widow Celia Harris, of East Bridgewater, 78.

—Jabez Hatch, Esq. 72.—Mrs. Harriet B. wife of Mr. Swain Winkley, 29.—Mrs. Susannah Lapham, 88.—Mrs. Jerusha, widow of the late Capt. John Burbeck, 76.—[Whole number of deaths in this city last week, 26.]

In Charlestown, Miss Sarah Hopping, 47. In Roxbury, Mr. William Heath, 73. In West Cambridge, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Mr.

Cutter, 81. In Uxbridge, Mr. William Lervy, 25. In Uxbridge, Mr. Winam Lervy, 20.

In Pembroke, March 1, Wesley, youngest son of Nathaniel and Mary H. Damon, 13 months.

In Holliston, 6th inst., Mrs. Angeline, wife of Mr. Isaac Bullard, and daughter of Mr. Seth Fobes of Paris,

In Gloucester, Mrs. Isabelle Hickmore, daughter of the la'e Mr. Joseph Smith, 49. In New London, Mr. Thomas Way, 49; he died while siting at dinner table, with his wife and children around him. His disease was a polypus in the heart.

# Boston Prices Carrent.

BEFF. mess. bb cargo, No. 1, 7.62 27 22 9 50 45 10 8.60 8.50 7.75 7.62 BEESWAX, American, Ib \$23,000, wanting only the signatures, and on Rochester Feathers, northern, geese, ib. southern, geese, FLAX, American, !b 2.87 8 25 7.75 7 50 7.60 7.60 Alexandria, 87 84 1.66 1.00 75 white, . Barley,

Barley,

Oats, northern, (prime)

HAY, best English, ton,

Eastern screwed,

Hard pressed, 24.00 25.00 Honey, gallon. Hops, Istquality, (new) lb. 13 10 13 11 Dry Hide, sole, . Philadelphia. sole, umore, sole, Navy. mess.
SEEDS, Herd's Grass (new) bushel 75 Red Top, northern, bushel, PROVISION MARKET.

BUTTER, tub. lb. Hams, northern, lb. Southern, POULTRY, lb. IN. E. Farmer.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, March 7, 1826. At market 240 beef cattle, and 230 sheep. 60 beef cattle unsold, all of which are of the first and second qual-

PRICES. Beef Cattle .- A large proportion of the retormation will never be thorough and PERMANENT, until the community abstain entirely from intoxicating liquor as a beverage. For these temperance publications we are indebted to the politeness of Dr. Edwards.—B.

[From our Western Correspondent.] claring that foreigners landing on the coast of the republic, and with the intention of attacking the country, shall be considered as we pirates, and were held at a considerable advance. Many of the butchers did not purchase their full supply, pirates, and treated as such.

An arrival at New York from Canton brings intelligence that a very destructive conflagration occurred there gence that a very destructive conflagration occurred there 3 per 100 lbs. We quote first quality at 40 a 43s; cond quality at 33s 9d a 37s 6d; third quality, 29s a

Sheep .- We noticed sales at the following prices : 278,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

We agree with J. H. in the opinion that Maria Monk's

statement is entitled to credit. The course pursued by

HYMN AT MIDNIGHT.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Gleams like a diamond, bright and clear :-

Source of all life and joy and light!

Creator of each starry sphere, That o'er me, on the arch of night,

Oh, as I gaze, transported now,

Upon this blue, resplendent dome,

Deign but to hear my prayer that Thou Wilt call my wandering spirit home.

Frail visions and deluding dreams,

Sweet airs and softly gliding streams.

o the fair clime of Eden flowers,

Oh, make me feel that while I stay,

A sojourner and stranger here,

I kneel before thy gorgeous throne,

And gazing on the glories strown

If, Saviour, thou didst not impart

Rays of undying hope to me.

As yonder faint and glimmering ctar

Receives its lustre from the sun,

So from thy love, Almighty One,

Though from its fiery splendors far:

My spirit drinks immortal light-

Oh, never may that light decay,

But, like you diamond of the night.

In Heaven's own beauty melf away !

"I can tell you why, Alice," said Montague. "In

My soul must seek its homeward way.

Far, far beyond each starry sphere!

Upon thy footstoo!, King of kings!

Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings.

Abject and weak, my awe-struck heart

Would from thy dreadful presence flee,

Home from the world's fast fading bowers,

Now bear sad tidings to unconscious men.

The import's written on the burnish'd sky, Toward which the wreathing flames impatient hie: The sad reality full soon appears,-Destruction wasting the fair fruit of years.

Behold! you noble pile, which late appear'd, Prightening our hopes-our future prospects cheer'd-Increas'd our zeal-in fearful ruin's laid! And the strong arm of worthy effort stay'd.

Alas, too true! where once our fathers met, Enjoying seasons which none can forget, And forming plans their fellow men to aid,-Once beautiful-by FIRE in ruin's laid.

From thence high praises oft arose to heaven,

And thanks return'd for richest blessings given; A blessed fount, whence pleasant streams were flowing, Bright'ning the future-present good bestowing. We scan the present, but the future lies

Concealed from the ken of finite eves. Lock'd up in heaven's arcana; yet we must Believe the promise-confidently trust. Thus the sad import of His truth we find

Soon wafted on the pinions of the wind,

As some kind angel from the upper skies, Deep are the mysteries of Jehovah's power!

And a dark cloud hangs o'er that trying hour : Still, a bright STAR illumines when we trust In God, and own his dispensations just. Be not, PHILANTHROPY, thy work here stay'd, Thro' the sad havoc raging fire has made;

And trust thy promis'd goodness yet the more. Hartford, Conn., March, 1836.

Thy arm is mighty, Lord, let us adore,

[From the Presbyterian.] SENECA'S CONJECTURE. Seneca's remarkable conjecture of the discovery of a new

continent, translated from the original.

Time yet shall be-Tho' distant now-Our eyes shall see The sailor plough The ocean deep, Far from the bound Our tribes now keep, New worlds to found Their limits large, Shall girt the race, And earth surcharge With populace; And Thule's utmost-Now so far-Shall near her boast Another star.

# Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. NANCY SWEETSER.

of Mr. Charles Sweetser, was born in this town, Oct. go rods now, and spend more days, if necessary, the 4th, 1799. She experienced religion in the revival they will now spend hours. that spread through Malden and into Saugus, under the labors of Brother Jennison; but did not come there is a fault somewhere in our quarterly meetings, forward and join the Church, and bear the cross open and thinks "it is either in the presiding elders, ly, but feared the Lord, and served him in secret until preachers, people, or in all of them." But does he 1826, when, in a fresh revival of the work of God in Saugus, she obtained new strength, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She pressed forward by the grace of God, amidst the common joys (for he exhorts us to ascertain the cause why we and trials that await the Christian in this vale of tears. cannot;) and if it is the fault of the people, that they Thus she continued until a short time before her last are opposed to week-day quarterly meetings; as he sickness; she then realised a gracious manifestation of the divine presence which removed all her fears, and deeply fixed in her heart the direct witness of the Spirit. When she was assailed by her last sickness, in my view, is in the plan, and not in these brethren. Which was severe, she was kept by the power of God, through faith, in perfect peace, and often shouted revision. Hoping that my good friend from New aloud for joy. In this happy state she remained un. Hampshire will now understand and believe me, I til Oct. 3d, when she sweetly sunk in death to rise in subscribe myself yours, LEWIS BATES. Saugus, Jan. 25, 1836.

# Miscellaneous.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS-AGAIN. Elder," has taken it upon him to paraphrase my re- to this, Dr. Bartlett, the editor of the Pilot, in this marks on this subject, in the Herald of the 3d Feb., city, writes and publishes to the world, over his own it is due to his experience at least, that he have a pass- sign manual, that he had seen the entire contents of ing notice. I am glad he has written, since it affords this book, with the exception that the names of the me an opportunity to go more largely into the sub- persons, places &c. had been changed, in a work enject; and I hope the following suggestions may be titled, "the disclosures of a Nun," who had made her GENUINE AND ARTIFICIAL SENSIBILITY.

ceiving in some places from twenty to sixty dollars a since;"-but he had (unlucky circumstance) lent the are salutary, and we hope will add weight to those of a year, the truth of which this writer doubts, there is book some years since, to some person in Salem or similar character which we have occasionally presented the sweets of wedded love. Among these may be no mistake. I am not prepared to state definitely Marblehead, and consequently had it not now at hand, to our readers. Mr. Claremont says of novel reading :how much some of our larger societies pay; but I can Now this is a fine story, and if Dr. B. could but make "I am satisfied that that class of reading only in-

doubts well founded, this would not affect what I said, but they are not. For five years last past, I have not received, I think, one Sabbath quarterly meeting per year. This is my second year in this down any thing opposed to the Mother Church.

was found in one of the New Tork horaries. But ways at war, nature would soon sink to dissolution, and so if the mind and the heart were constantly list! So much for the Doctor's story. And so much raised to a state of high excitement, their energies would soon be exhausted, and the corporeal part would soon sink in the conflict. Do you read to make the names of the names of the names of the names of sub-scribers, ready made.

\*\*Every article sold, warranted equal to recommendation would soon sink in the conflict. Do you read to make the names of the names of the names of sub-scribers, and the name of the past efficient qualities and prices linvolving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the will be names of the nam

station, and only one quarterly meeting remains for There is also the strongest presumptive evidence of novels, Miss Claremont?" inquired Montague. Poetry.

For zion's herald.

"Our holy and beautiful bouse, where our father praised thee, is burned to five any other. Besides, there are stations near pleasant things are Laid waste!"—See the incident related by Dr. Bangs, in the Herald of March 2d.

Whence came this message? Ominous words and true! Escap'd the flame,—on rapid wings it flew;—Written aforetime with Jehvahl's p.n.—

Sation, and only one quarterly meeting remains for the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-flated by Dr. Bangs, in the Herald of March 2d.

Whence came this message? Ominous words and true! Escap'd the flame,—on rapid wings it flew;—Written aforetime with Jehvahl's p.n.—

Whence the praising Elder" next notices my full for the last year, Beight with a course, and only one quarterly meeting remains for the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-flame, and only one quarterly meeting remains for the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the presiding elder, and only one quarterly meeting a closed the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the presiding elder, and only one quarterly meeting a closed the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the truth of Miss Monk's book, in the fact that when-distinct the united States.

"Affect her?" cried Alice—"no indeed! I never where it in six years is nothing new under the sum. For the truth of the sum where I was the truth of t

method of reviving old-fashioned quarterly meetings; which is, to divide the N. E. Conference into two districts, and each district into thirteen circuits. To this the gentleman objects, first, that the method does not allow the presiding elder "even a Sabbath to attend the annual conference." True; but what of attend the annual conference." True; but what of attend the annual conference." True; but what of can equal the disclosures made by these men, of the wonderful effect it produced. this—could be not make provision for having one or two of his quarterly meetings attended by some other vailed in the Convents and Nunnerics. But when able ministers? Presiding elders do this now, with- Luther and Melancthon commenced their work, the ture sure, but there was nothing in the tract to touch out difficulty; and will there be more difficulty in rest of the priesthood kept silent. At a later period, one's sensibility; and I could never conceive what doing it then? Secondly, he objects that "circuits when the reformation began in England, under the there was in it, that so moved Margarette." doing it then? Secondly, he objects that "circuits and stations, which are only one in quarterly meetings, will not be one at all." To affirm this, is not very difficult; but how does he prove it? Why, by affirming what equally needs proof, namely, that "a station in one part of the circuit will take no kind of interest in a quarterly meeting in the other part."—

when the reformation began in England, under the reign of Henry the eighth, and the system of Monasteries came into disrepute, that monarch ordered the stoic you represent her. I caught the Convents and Nunneries to be suppressed. To justify this act, for which, as yet, the nation was not fully prepared, he ordered that a thorough investigation of the condition of these houses should take in a quarterly meeting in the other part."—

when the reformation began in England, under the there was in it, that so moved Margarette."

"Pho, pho, Alice," said Mr. Claremont, "Margarette is not the stoic you represent her. I caught the Convents and Nunneries to be suppressed. To justify this act, for which, as yet, the nation was not fully prepared, he ordered that a thorough investigation of the condition of these houses should take in quarterly meeting in the other part."—

"My dear uncle!" said Margarette, in a supplication of the condition of these houses should take to be reverted and unusually prominent influence on the country, particularly in securing the independence of the United State. The Outline of a more extended course of study will it is be-retty in the odour of a more extended course of study will it is be-reign of Henry the eighth, and the system of Monasteries came into disrepute."

"Pho, pho, Alice," said Mr. Claremont, "Margarette is not the stoic you represent her. I caught her the outline of a more extended course of study will it is be-reign on which the asserted and the they should be placed on the bottom of the seal of the outline of a more extended or the stoic you represent her. I caught her outline of a more extended or the bottom of t Perhaps he thinks he did prove this. But how? place; and the soul sickens at the thought of the to her temples. Why by saying, "Think you the brethren in two, abominable laciviousness and pollution which was or three stations will give up their preachers and then brought to light. Let the reader consult Bencongregations, shut up their houses, &c. and go to a nett's history of the Reformation. These exposures quarterly meeting in another part of the circuit? No made the Catholics more cautious and watchful. ing a newspaper." sir. They will not; and Delta should have known Besides, wherever these establishments have existed it." I beg your pardon, Mr. "Has Been Presiding latterly, the Catholics have been the dominant party, Elder", Delta did know it, and took good care not so that investigations could not be had. Recently, to propose a plan that would require it; and had you however, the renunciation and disclosures of Mr. very and sufferings of the poor unfortunate"looked twice before you wrote once, you would have Smith, who was himself a priest, and was initiated written twice the better for it, I think. Please to into a knowledge of all the abominations practised mark what Delta says on this point. "This division by them, and now the disclosures of Maria Monk, the interruption. need not affect the stations or labors of the preachers, come in to confirm all the former statements made or the finances of particular stations within the upon this subject. bounds of the circuit, in the least. I mean to extend it no farther, than is necessary to make the different able heretofore to obtain a view of the operations of ings!" stations within the circuit, one in the quarterly Con- these professedly religious institutions of the Catholic

one of the most difficult things imaginable, to get spectability in New York went with her to Canada, damsel.' them to take an interest in each other's quarterly and to the authorities of Montreal, and offered to meetings." Why? because they are not their own, investigate the whole affair on the spot, and thus and because these meetings have come to have but confirm or expose these disclosures. But the authoramount to nothing. And who can blame them? may the Revelation call it the Mother of Harlots!! Let the quarterly Conference be composed of "from twenty to sixty" preachers, exhorters, stewards, and leaders, as it would be if this plan were adopted, and have the business to do that would naturally come before them in this case, and the quarterly Confer- the Papists with respect to her, is precisely the same ence would be second only to the annual Confer- as that followed relative to Miss Reed. Yet no visible ence, and would be attended with avidity. Yes, I blemish could be made upon her morality. verily believe, members would go more miles to The subject of the following memoir, was the wife quarterly conference then, than they will, willingly,

on Saturday, if necessary.

DR. BARTLETT vs. MARIA MONK. Soon after it was announced in the New York papers that the disclosures of Maria Monk were shortly to be published to the world, the Catholics as usual undertook to forestall their influence by making the Mr. Editor-As one "who has been a Presiding public believe that they were all a forgery. In order satisfactory to him, and all others who may doubt. escape from a Nunnery in Spain. "This book," says The following passage is from a conversation in an ar-In reference to what I said of presiding elders re- the veracious Dr. "was printed some seventy years ticle of the Southern Literary Messenger. Its counsels

state what the small society of my charge pays, which, the world believe it, how finely would be counteract creases in Alice that sensitiveness which is already by the way, our good presiding elder says is less in the effects of Maria Monk's declarations. But there strong. It will degenerate into weakness, and I proportion than others pay, as he thinks; and leave is one fact about it which will probably spoil the know of few things more to be dreaded than a sickly this writer to calculate for himself, whether there are whole affair; and that is, the story is false-entirely sensibility." not several societies in the New England Confer so. And as evils seldom come alone, so it is in this ence, which pay sixty dollars per annum. This so- case. For while Dr. Bartlett is beset with the omin- novels would produce that effect, more than the ciety consists of about 130 members, who are only ous circumstance that he cannot produce a shadow of scenes of real life," said Alice, "when it is univerin ordinary circumstances as to property. The claim evidence in support of his assertion, much, very much sally conceded that no genius can ever reach the negligent or unfortunate in so often missing them. of our presiding elder is more than thirty dollars .- can be produced which will go directly to disprove truth?" Now if 130 members pay thirty dollars per year, his story, and support to the letter the declarations of what must 550-502-340-722, &c. pay, provided Miss Monk. The Dr. will excuse us for using this reading works of the imagination, persons of feeling they pay in the same ratio. If the gentleman will term of respect when speaking of the author of these unconsciously identify themselves with the favorite take pains to figure a little, he will be convinced, I think, that the societies containing these numbers, and several others in the New E. Conference, pay sixty dollars, or more.

As to week-day quarterly meetings being as I represented them, this gentleman says her a knows not of one appointment in the N. Hampshire Conference, which receives four week-day shire Conference, which receives four week-day think, that the societies containing these pains to figure a little, he will be convinced, I think, that the societies containing these numbers, and several others in the New E. Conference, pay to be the bosom companion of the Catholic clergy, she is worthy to be called Miss. Such confidence have the publishers in Miss Monk's declarations that they have offered the worthy Doctor \$500, to find his leut book, and make good his statement. They have the publishers make little deniand on the feelings, and sevens of the elemand on the feelings, and sevens of the elemand on the feelings, and sevens of the elemand on the feelings are taxed with those scenes of sorrow and excitement, which in real life are scattered through months, or perhaps years. The greater part of life is made up of comparative trifles, which will be sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on such terms as can but please the sold on the feelings are taxed with those scenes of sorrow and excitement, which in real life are sold on the feeling take pains to figure a little, he will be convinced, I disclosures, for our notion is that if she were worthy character; and then in a day or two, and sometimes shire Conference, which receives four week-day tleman who was employed to write down the statequarterly meetings in a year," and he doubts whether "one in ten of the appointments in the N. search was made, and the book mentioned by Dr. B. whole, highly beneficial. But were the elements allowed the discontinuous of the discontinuous E. Conference answer this description." Were his was found in one of the New York libraries. But ways at war, nature would soon sink to dissolution; Frathers - Best Northern Live Geese, Southern and West era do.; Russian of various kinds - all of which are warranted

" And did it call forth your tears?"

"No, certainly not !- Sarah was a good old crea-

interest in a quarterly meeting in the other part."- tion of the condition of these houses should take ing tone, while the pure blood in her cheeks rushed

"What was she reading, uncle?" cried Alice. "None of your lackadaisical nonsense, you may be certain, Alice," said Mr. Claremont. "She was read-

Alice laughed outright. "Not so laughable an affair, neither, my dear," said Mr. Claremont, "as she was reading of the bra-

" Dear uncle!" again ejaculated Margarette.

"Poles," added Mr. Claremont, without noticing "The Poles? O yes," said Alice, "there was

Thaddeus of Warsaw '-he was a divine creature! The fact then is, that whenever the world has been Well might one weep at the recital of his suffer-"Doubtless, my dear; but Margarette's sympathies

ference," not the quarterly meeting. And does this Church, scenes of licentiousness and pollution, va- were moved by sufferings of a more recent date than require "that brethen give up their preachers and rying only in trifling circumstances, have been pre- his-by the narrative of bravery and suffering in all congregations, shut up their houses," &c.? The sented to view. Such was the case before the refor- their nakedness-unadorned with the romance and gentleman will not pretend it. My design was to mation, Catholics themselves being witnesses. Such poetry that Miss Porter has thrown around her hero. have the quarterly Conference commence on Friday was the case in Great Britain, when these establish- And to tell you the plain truth, Alice, I do like that on Saturday, so as to give time for the business, and ments were suppressed. Such, says Mr. Smith, is sensibility better, that sympathizes with the actual for the preachers and others to return to their stations, the present character of these institutions in this miseries of our fellow creatures, even though there country. Such is the fact, says Miss Monk, in Can- be nothing elegant or poetic about them, than that This writer urges the last objection further by say- ada. The fair, nay, the irresistible conclusion, then which has tears only for some high-wrought tale of ing, " when two small appointments are tied together, is, that Miss Monk has told us the truth:-especial- fictitious wo-the afflictions of some fallen prince, or and are within a stone's throw of each other, it is ly when we bear in mind that a gentleman of re- the sorrows of some love-stricken swain or lovelorn

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—We met a little stripling the other evening with a cigar between his, lips little interest in them. But it is said official members lities durst not !! The public may rest assured, there- which we verily believe measured nearly as many will not attend the quarterly Conference when it is fore, that they have here a correct representation of inches as the youngster himself. We ventured to ask at home; much less, when it is several miles off. - the moral conduct of Catholic numeries. Here we him, considering his extreme youth, how long he had But why do they not attend? Simply because they see their use!-Here is the Catholic Church. Well been in the habit of enjoying the luxury of a long

> "Oh," replied the little rascal, "over since I see'd our minister smoking 'tother day down the streetand mother told me if I always did as the minister

> > GENIUS AND MATRIMONY.

in smoke, if not in "glory."-Gloucester Tel.

GENIUS AND MATRIMONY.

Thomas Moore, in his life of Lord Byron, has devoted four or five pages to reflections on the unfitness of men of genius to the married state. That they are unfit, that they are disinclined, or that they unfortunate in their endeavors to enter into that state, would seem, at least in many instances, to require no other proof than is to be found in the numerous cases of celibacy in his history of men of genius. That many of them are unfit or unfortunate in their choice, is also proved by the repeated instances of unhanny weds.

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The First Book of History, &c.—This is truly an excellent or the country as Parley's First Book of History will become a pleasure they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure.

The above three works form a complete system of General History, Ancient and Modern, and they are designed to be used in succession. In schools.

Probably there never has been a work of the kind received with so much favor, and so quickly and so extensively adopted in this country as Parley's First Book of History. We other with so much favor, and so quickly and so extensively adopted in this country as Parley's First Book of History. We other they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure they are used, the study of History will become a pleasure they are used, the study of History. The other we will be such study, and they are they are used to do the study of the plan we think is new, and they exceed the trule of the plan we think is new, and they exceed the trule have ever met with. It is filled with ideas instead of dates so proved by the repeated instances of unhappy wedk to be found among that class of men

Among the distinguished poets who never married may be mentioned Pope, Thompson, Goldsmith, Cowper, and others among the moderns; and we know not how many among the ancients. Of those who have married and been unhappy, may be mentioned Dante, Milton, Shakspeare, Lyndon, Byron,&c. Dean Swift, though married, would never acknowledge or live with his wife.

If poets be, as they have been represented from old. time, an irritable genius, this very peculiarity in their temper sufficiently accounts for their want of harmony in married life. But what shall we say of philosophers, whose temper, one would suppose, was better calculated for the exigencies of matrimony? And yet it would appear that they are not men for the ladies. Whether it is that men of the most powerfull minds have not the softness and gentleness requisite to win the love of the fair, and retain it; or whether they think it beneath their attention to devote a thought to those things which engage the minds of ordinary mortals; or whether the occupation of their local control of the cont ordinary mortals; or whether the occupation of their thoughts in the field of philosophy prevents their attention to the soft endearments of the heart—certain it is that many of the greatest have trod the path of life alone and gone down to the grave, unblest with the sweets of wedded love. Among these may be named Newton, Bacon, Locke, Galileo, Descarte, Bayle, Leibnitz, Royle, Hume, Gibbon, and a long list of others, illustrious for learning, science, and intellectual greatness.

Do. Exercises in Arthmetic, do do do. Sullivan's Political Class Book, for Schools and Academics.
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From these and other cases in which history is fruitful, one conclusion must naturally be drawn-and "Why should you suppose that the reading of we leave our readers to decide which it is-either that philosophers or men of genius are not formed for

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School History of the United States.

served in noticing events; the chronology and analysis must be left, o the decision of teachers and learners, to whom it is with diffidence submitted.

If questions, intended to aid the teacher or pupil are furnished, it seems evident that they should be placed on the bottom of the

to be read, rather than studied, they are given in a sma

No pains have been spared to ascertain and give dates with No pains have been spared to ascertain and give dates with accuracy. It would, however, be presumption to hope, that some errors may not be detected, when so great discrepancies have been frequently from in authors consulted.

If the work should be found adapted to the wants of the young, and prove a valuable assistant in communicating a knowledge of the His ory of our Country, the authors will not regret the time and expense required in preparing it.

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2. A Third Book for Reading and Spelling; with a simple Rules and Instructions for avoiding common errors.

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Book, and The Fourth Book. In the first three, spelling lessons are given with the reading lessons; but they are omitted in the Fourth Book, because those who are able to read these lessons, should use a dictionary for spelling, and for learning the meaning of every word which they do not understand. So far as the compiler and the publishers have been able to learn, no one has used the Third Book without being satisfied that the rules and instructions for reading, and for avoiding common errors, are of great utility. They are, therefore, continued in the Fourth Book, and greatly enlarged; and they constitute the principal difference between these and the other school books for reading, which are now in use.

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does, I would be a good man when I grow'd up."

With a fervent wish that the mother's anticipations might be realized, we left the little urchin enveloped approximately and the second of Parley's First Book of Pistory.

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the same plan—comprehending Ancient History in conne with Ancient Geography, with maps and many engravings The above three works form a complete system of Geo

and he will have a better knowledge of the history and geogra-phy of his country than is often acquired by spending three years in the senseless operation of committing to memory page after page of the tiresome treatises in common use."—Brandon Telegraph.

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Vol. VII. No. 12.

ZION'S 1 Office No. 19 W

BENJ. KINGSBUR David H. E

FOR ZION'S "CHRISTIA " Art. X .- THE W We were completely misle ed a discussion of the broad of

cating drinks ought or ought riends of temperance. Thi the sacramental use of wine "The point to be consider thing like the following. T ance cause, having, as is sujing the use of distilled spirit munity with whom their o have next proceeded to atten Here they were met by the sacramental table. Now, wine on this occasion, and in sed, is pleaded by many emperance, and that their sion of this vice, must be modify or abolish the use of occasion. They therefore a change be adopted, which sue their, we doubt not, we

"Such we believe to be question, as it is commonly the opinions, which we are

Now we most truly bel

countably mistaken. We ca be " a fair statement of the monly denominated." Har succeeded in abolishing the any class? We apprehend of the wine-drinking memi is built upon a direct denia ever absurd their reasoning that a vast amount remains moval of distilled spirits fro description of the class, wil perance have succeeded, they have succeeded, he sa that class, with which the He then proceeds to say, total abolition of wine." were met by the fact, that mental table." He has left in this passage, by the word vocates of the temperance of It would be as " good log Temperance Society as els wine question been more fi in the official papers, issue and medicinal use; and, th been a subject of discussion pers, they have very propleave this question hereaft journals. The friends of to sidered the success of issue of the question touch have never doubted, nor d temperance cause, through ment, that this holy enter though the churches, cor should decide to continu vine at the table of our mistaken, if he supposes ance" look upon the tot even at the sacrament ar sine qua non of their ultit grieve to behold alcoholic upon the table of their L that a modification or che propose to " modify or writer heaps one erroneou giants heaped Pelion upo

> Different writers, it is expedients; but, whatever thing they agree—the re the communion. There this would be an accepta and increasing number o the churches. And who sented to such a course? writer? He observes: "Now the only words which the fruit of the vin

been more successful th

1. yleuxos, new, or sw 2. ocros, or wine, the to Persons ignorant of the led by this assertion, and for the words " fruit of th orvos. We impute not produce such an impress guard those, who do not r inference. And so, " as ; two words are the only we which the fruit of the ςταφυλην, Matt. vii. 16, vine." But this wr Dr. Sprague of Albany. hear of any person drin join-the fresh juice of the sacramental table, in element; and it is not doctrine of transubstantia of fermenting the juice

The first object of this that " the fruit of the vis tament, was a fermente thence to infer, that su Christ at the Eucharist which no reasonable Gr medie and medióxe me as some will have it, to except in the cases of so and the same thing. H charged the Corinthians table, a hazard to which nicants are liable, as we shall probably allude he rious texts, another poin